

Jordan prepares to receive 'huge number' of foreigners as Iraq says they may leave if they wish

## International naval force gathers in Gulf

From Martin Fletcher in Washington and Juan Carlos Gumucio in Dubai

NEARLY fifty warships from America, Britain, France and the Soviet Union were converging on the Gulf region yesterday as President Bush finalised plans for a multinational blockade to back up United Nations sanctions against Iraq.

The blockade would be implemented if diplomatic efforts to enforce the trade embargo fail and if American emissaries cannot persuade both Turkey and Saudi Arabia to close the pipelines carrying 90 per cent of Iraqi oil exports.

Turkey yesterday banned the loading of Iraqi oil at its Mediterranean jetties and industry sources said the Muqattit terminal at the Red Sea end of the Saudi pipeline was full to overflowing, with no tankers waiting to load.

Turkey's oil minister, Mehmet Koceler, said in Ankara: "Shutting the pipeline is in Iraq's hands, but when we stop loading, Iraq will have to shut the pipeline."

The result of American efforts to persuade Saudi Arabia to stand up to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq were uncertain last night. Dick Cheney, the American defence secretary, is believed to have sought Saudi approval for the deployment of American military aircraft at the kingdom's bases.

Mr Cheney yesterday moved on to Cairo for talks with President Mubarak.

Arab leaders were meanwhile anxiously trying to get an emergency meeting of the Gulf Co-operation Council in Saudi Arabia under way to try

to prevent foreign intervention in the region. But prospects of the council taking any action remained remote.

"There is no consensus and we are running out of time," one representative said. "We are in a disarray." The lack of resolve reflects the fear among the six members of the council, who include Kuwait, that strong action against Baghdad may prove dangerous.

Other nations were quick to announce that they would comply with the mandatory sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait imposed by the UN Security Council on Monday.

British diplomats had great difficulty in obtaining information about the British who were among those moved at the weekend. They confirmed that 58 Britons had been transferred and were being held in hotels. Whitehall sources said that 34 were from the British Airways aircraft that was on the ground at Kuwait when Iraq invaded.

International companies were also moving staff out of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, which are both vulnerable to Iraqi attack.

The United States told its Nato allies yesterday that Iraq was still massing troops along the Saudi border although it did not indicate whether there was any likelihood of an attack. America has pledged to defend Saudi Arabia if President Saddam attacks.

America has more than 400 naval and marine ships, including three aircraft carriers, and about 150 warplanes in or on their way to the Middle East. Britain and France have three each and a Soviet guided-missile destroyer and two supply ships have been seen entering the Strait of Hormuz heading for the Gulf.

Fourteen American F-111B fighter-bombers, usually based in Upper Heyford, are on "routine" training deployment in Turkey and there were unconfirmed reports that the 15,000-strong 24th Infantry Division and paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division had been placed on alert.

Marine Fitzwater, the White House press secretary, yesterday emphasised that talk of a naval blockade was still premature and that the first step was to seek the enforcement of the UN trade embargo through diplomatic means.

In Kuwait, the Iraqi-imposed cabinet moved to consolidate its authority by declaring the country a republic and by tying the Kuwaiti dinar to the Iraqi currency, a twelvefold devaluation.

ing to try to leave the country. British diplomats advised that all wives, children and non-essential staff should leave at once. Whitehall sources said the Iraqi authorities had said they would allow people with exit visas to leave. However, a Swedish foreign ministry spokesman said that only embassy and UN personnel were being allowed to leave Iraq and Kuwait, and there were continuing fears that the hundreds of Westerners rounded up in Kuwait and taken to Baghdad might be used as hostages.

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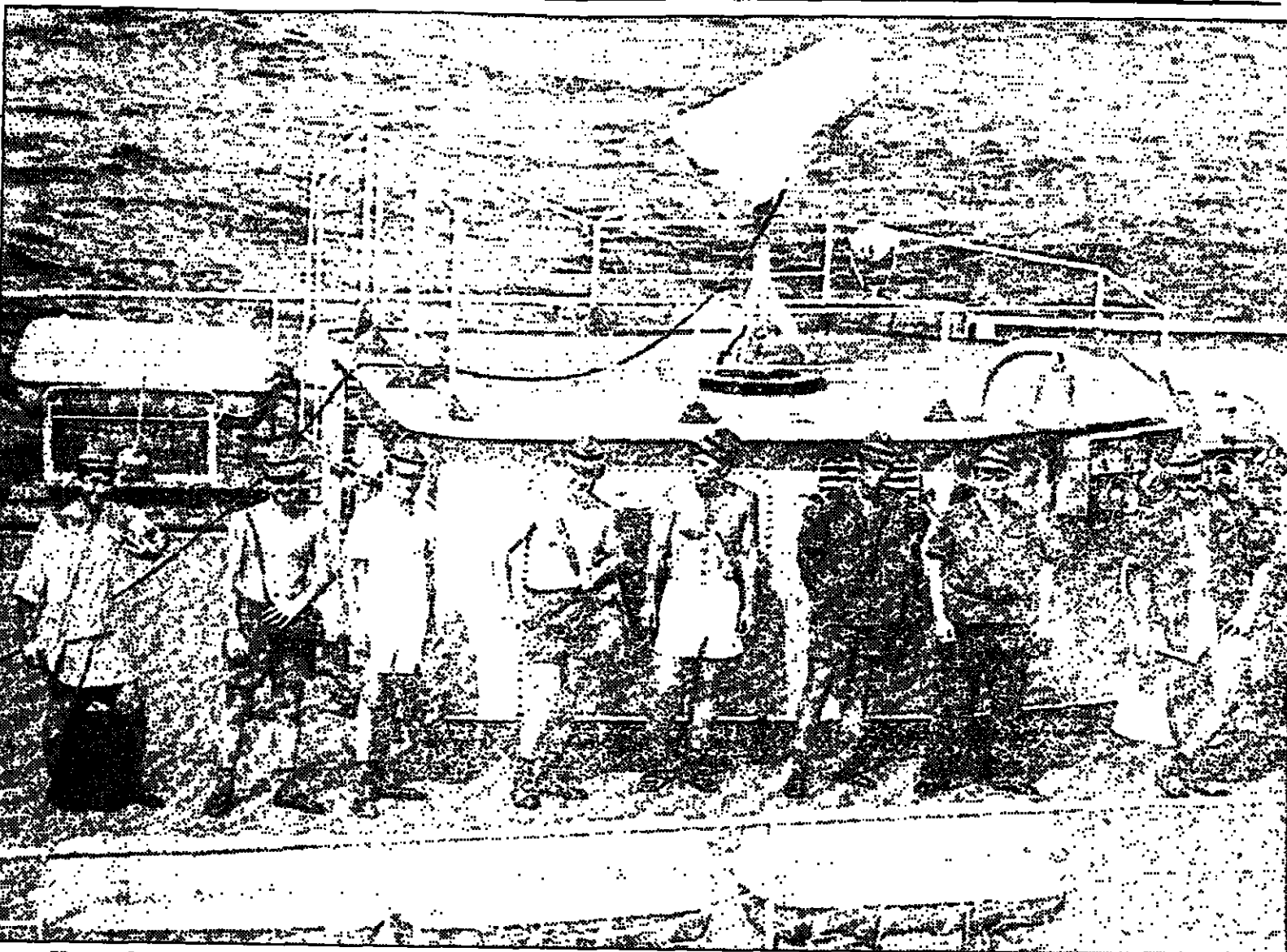
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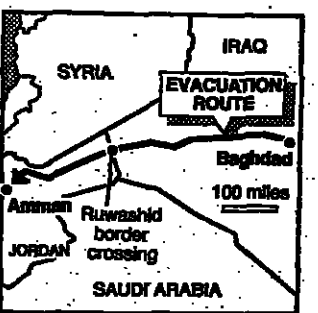
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Hot weather rig: Soviet sailors on a naval auxiliary vessel near the Strait of Hormuz waiting to join the international blockade in the Gulf

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They included neutral Switzerland, which is not a member of the UN and which has declined to take part in past economic sanctions against other countries. On Monday, the state secretary, Klaus Jacob, had declared: "Iraq is guilty of such a flagrant violation that we simply cannot stand idly by. We must sometimes slay sacred cows."

In Jordan, officials were preparing to receive "a huge number of people" leaving Iraq and Kuwait overnight. Thousands of foreigners were stranded in Kuwait after the invasion and Iraq's ambassador to Greece said yesterday that any foreign nationals who wanted to leave were free to do so by land. The Kuwaiti airport remains closed.

Security officials said about two hundred people, mainly Jordanians, had crossed into Jordan yesterday. There were no Westerners among them. A foreign ministry official said Jordan would admit anyone with travel documents and foreigners without documents provided their embassies in Amman vouched for them.

Hundreds of Britons living in Iraq were last night preparing

### Jobless who spurn help face benefit cut

By Jill Sherman  
SOCIAL SERVICES  
CORRESPONDENT

LONG-TERM unemployed people may lose up to 40 per cent of their benefit if they fail to attend or complete Restart courses, according to draft proposals published by the government yesterday.

Tony Newton, the social security secretary, has asked the independent social security advisory committee to consider draft regulations which would for the first time impose penalties on people claiming income support who have been unemployed for two years or more.

Under the proposed change independent adjudicators would be able to withdraw up to 40 per cent of the income support personal allowance or £14.70 if the claimant has failed to attend or complete a course and declined other offers of help. If the claimant or family member is pregnant or seriously ill and the family has less than £200 in savings the sanction would drop to 20 per cent.

Until now ministers have emphasised that the Restart scheme, designed to help people with particular difficulties get a job, is voluntary. However yesterday's move, which makes the course mandatory for a certain group, could pave the way for wider sanctions for the unemployed.

Under the new proposals benefit penalties would only be imposed for the duration of the course which could last between one and five weeks. The courses reassess people's strengths and skills, look at the jobs and opportunities available and make a considered choice about what to do next. They are not expected to place people directly into jobs and many participants go on to attend Jobclubs and employment training, says a guidance note from the social security department.

Last year 42,000 people attended a Restart course and more than 90 per cent of those completing the course made a commitment towards getting a job or taking up training.

### Four UK hostages held as Liberia war worsens

By Michael Knipe, Diplomatic Correspondent

FOUR British men were among 16 hostages being held by a Liberian rebel leader yesterday in what appeared to be an attempt to provoke American intervention in the Liberian civil war.

In Banjul, the Gambian capital, West African leaders announced that a five-nation military force would be sent in to end the conflict, but Whitehall sources expressed concern that an inadequately trained military force might exacerbate the conflict.

Prince Johnson, the leader of one of two rebel armies trying to wrest power from the besieged President Doe, paraded some of the 16 hostages, including three of the Britons, in front of journalists to show that they were alive and unharmed. He threatened to attack US Marines airlifted into the Liberian capital to evacuate foreign nationals if the United States or neighbouring West African states did not send in troops to bring the conflict to an end. Mr Johnson, a former junior officer in the Liberian army, was

involved in an abortive coup in 1985. He later joined the rebel army of Charles Taylor but left it in February.

According to a pool dispatch from foreign journalists in Monrovia, Mr Johnson killed a relief worker on Friday after accusing him of selling rice to Monrovia's starving citizens. He also said he had killed a Liberian senator for spying, and paraded before the reporters a Liberian congressman and said he would be placed before a firing squad for spying for President Doe.

The three British captives presented to journalists identified themselves as Terry Good, aged 67, a mining engineer; Seymour Grann, aged 32, a businessman; and Paul Temple, aged 36, a timber merchant. Mr Temple, a father of two, had been in Liberia for six months. His parents, Edward and Grace Temple, were waiting for news last night at their home in Oliver Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

In addition to the Britons

one American, two Germans, one Dutch, one Argentinian, five Lebanese and two Liberians are being held.

Diplomatic sources reported an appeal from members of the 10,000 strong Nigerian community in Liberia to West African states to avoid what they called forceful military intervention in the civil war.

The proposed West African task force has been described by the 16-nation Economic Community of West Africa as a ceasefire monitoring group to be led by a Ghanaian commander.

An announcement said the troops would impose a ceasefire that would allow the establishment of a broad-based interim government charged with organising free and fair elections. None of the warring parties would be permitted to participate in the interim government unless they did not wish to stand in the elections, said the communiqué.

Photograph, page 9

### Big step in diabetes diagnosis

By Thomson Prentice  
MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

DOCTORS may soon be able to prevent diabetic kidney disease, which affects about 750,000 people in Britain and causes kidney failure in about 600 patients a year, researchers said yesterday.

Specialists at two London hospitals have found ways to detect early signs of the potentially fatal disease, opening the way to its prevention. That in turn would reduce the need for dialysis treatment and kidney transplantation.

The advances are being regarded as the most significant for many years in the understanding of the disease. The National Kidney Research Fund said yesterday the work was of tremendous importance to diabetics.

Gian Viberti, professor of diabetic medicine, and colleagues at the United Medical Schools of Guy's and St Thomas's hospitals, London, found that 80 per cent of diabetics who develop kidney disease show a tiny rise in albumin, a protein excreted in

Continued on page 20, col 3

### Crop spraying ban in force

In the most extensive ban yet issued, the National Rivers Authority yesterday ordered 600 farmers in the Anglian region to stop drawing water from rivers for spray irrigation. The action was being taken to avert a serious threat to public water supplies later in the year.

An earlier appeal to spray irrigators to curb demand had fallen on deaf ears, the authority said.

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### Nuclear 'risk'

The use of conventional freight ferries to transport spent nuclear fuel into Britain poses an unacceptable fire risk, a report for Greenpeace said. Such shipments, mostly through Dover, have risen sharply in recent years.

British Nuclear Fuels said the report's conclusions were implausible.

Page 8

### German jobless

Unemployment in East Germany has doubled in a month and nearly one million people, about 14 per cent of the workforce, are believed to be out of work there. In West Germany the figures for July are the worst since 1973.

Page 9

### Fifty something

The over-55s will soon be the age group with the greatest disposable income but the ever younger advertising industry is finding it hard to reach them.

Page 14

### Degree results

Degrees from Nottingham university will be published tomorrow. Bath and Wales degrees appear today.

Page 24

### Pulling stumps

By failing to confirm his availability for this winter's tour of Australia, Ian Botham has tacitly admitted that his England career is over.

### Petrol price expected to rise by another 5p

OIL prices reached their highest levels since December 1985 yesterday and motorists must expect more price increases at the pumps. A gallon of four-star already costs a record £2.14 and oil industry analysts predict that further increases are already in the pipeline, with another 5p likely later this week.

BP, Britain's third-largest petrol retailer, yesterday followed Esso, the market leader, by increasing its price for four-star petrol by 10.5p to 214.6p.

Record price, page 5  
Shares fare better, page 21



### Wine growers scheme against EC sour grapes

By Robin Young

ENGLISH wine growers, hoping for their second fine vintage in a row, are aiming to have their wine recognised as a quality product in Continental eyes. A working party has met to draft a scheme akin to the French *appellation contrôlée* and Italian *DOC* systems, to qualify English wine for quality status by the exacting standards of the European Community.

The EC regards English wine, regardless of its bouquet or flavour, as among the lowest of the low. In the official hierarchy of quality, English wine can never be more than mere table wine, which is the bureaucrats' term for plonk. When production of English wine, some of which actually comes from 13 vineyards in Wales, exceeds 25,000 hectolitres (the equivalent of 3.3 million bottles) it will be essential to the

industry's future to have an approved scheme for producing officially recognised quality wines. If not, a proportion of the production would have to be distilled into industrial alcohol as part of an EC programme for getting rid of surplus table wine. There would also be a ban on planting new vines.

English wine production was substantially over 21,000 hectolitres last year. A considerable acreage of newly-planted vineyards comes into production each year, and there are now 448 vineyards with a total of 375 acres under vine. It is already plain that the new scheme is likely to run into objections in Brussels, particularly over the use of hybrid vine varieties which are frowned upon on the Continent. The varieties originally officially recommended for planting in England and Wales were the German Müller-Thurgau, the French Auxerrois

and Wrotham Pinot, a local variation of the Pinot Meunier much used in making champagne. The latter two proved to hold little attraction for growers and were scantily planted.

The recommended list of six varieties now favoured by the English Vineyards Association includes two hybrids. One, Madeleine Angevine, is believed to have table grapes in its ancestry. The other, Seyval Blanc, is favoured for resistance to frost. Most of the red wine varieties the association would want approved for growing in England are also hybrids.

Stephen Skelton, the winemaker at Lamberhurst vineyard in Kent and a member of the committee drafting the scheme, said: "We have a unique climate and we should have a unique system to suit it. We are making wines from hybrids quite successfully, and they should recognise that."

### Bhutto flies home as army moves in

From Christopher Thomas in Lahore

BENAZIR Bhutto, sacked as Pakistan's prime minister in what she described as a constitutional coup, last night flew in a military plane to her home province of Sindh. At the same time the army secured telephone exchanges, post offices and key government buildings.

The country's first full day under a state of emergency passed calmly, with most political leaders still stunned by the sudden developments. The presence of the military was low key as the army emphasised that it did not plan a takeover.

Government officials denied reports that Miss Bhutto's movements were being restricted or that ministers of the dismissed government were banned from leaving the country. Troops surrounded

the official prime ministerial residence in Rawalpindi for a time yesterday but were later removed. The army said the troops were there solely to ensure Miss Bhutto's safety.

Immigration officials said they had been told to "watch out" for leading politicians leaving the country, although they insisted that they had not been told to prevent them from going.

The dismissal of Miss Bhutto could not have been achieved without military backing. A declaration by General Mirza Aslam Beg, the army chief of staff, that the armed forces were not involved in politics and would not be in the future, was

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Husband targeted, page 9  
Tariq Ali, page 10

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# Long-term success for ban on trading forecast by analysts

By ANDREW MCEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THE international ban on trade with Iraq is likely to succeed, but the results may not be seen for some time, analysts said yesterday.

The only comparable previous action by the United Nations Security Council was a failure. Sanctions were imposed against Rhodesia from 1967, but had far less effect than hoped. However, Iraq faces greater obstacles. The embargo against its oil seems less dependent on persuading Saudi Arabia and Turkey to close their pipelines than was at first thought, because most big oil companies are based in countries that will insist the UN resolution is respected.

Baghdad may find some outlets, but not enough to provide the revenue it needs to pay for imports. About 20 per cent of its food, including two million tonnes of wheat a year, is imported.

The trade embargo covers food except in "humanitarian circumstances", meaning that governments would want evidence that malnutrition was beginning before giving authorisation for shipments. It is thought that hunger rather than malnutrition could be sufficient to undermine President Saddam Hussein's popularity. Baghdad will have little difficulty in finding

suppliers, but they are likely to insist on cash payment and on Iraq arranging its transport.

For the next few days or weeks, Iraq could use the port facilities it has seized in Kuwait to bring in supplies. The warships converging on the Gulf from the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France are not expected to attempt a blockade immediately. Western diplomats expect them to wait until they have clear evidence of a large-scale circumvention of the UN resolution.

They would then seek a further Security Council meeting to ask for measures under Article VII of the UN Charter, which permits the use of force. Baghdad probably therefore has a period of grace in which it could stock up. Britain and other governments took steps yesterday to limit this opportunity. Shipments of goods to Iraq were being traced, and orders will be radioed to vessels to turn back.

President Saddam is expected to put strong pressure on King Hussein of Jordan to allow supplies to continue flowing through the Red Sea port of Aqaba, and by road across Jordan to Iraq. This route was vital to the Iraqis in the war with Iran between 1980 and 1988, when they were unable

to use facilities on the Shatt al-Arab waterway. Its port at Umm Qasr was too small and too vulnerable to Iranian attack to be of much use.

Western governments recognise that King Hussein's position will be difficult, but think he will respect the resolution. Even if he refused, or if Iraq sent in troops to secure its supply lines, Aqaba could be blocked fairly easily. The Gulf could be blockaded at the Strait of Hormuz, but this would not stop small vessels running supplies from ports inside the Gulf. Such trade helped the Iranian middle classes live through the war with Iraq without giving up their comforts.

Some trade could continue flowing through the land border with Turkey, but assuming that Ankara enforces the resolution the amounts would be small. Iraq's tense relations with its other neighbours — Syria, Iran and Saudi Arabia — preclude their borders being used as main supply lines.

The aim will not be to isolate Iraq against all trade, which would be impractical, but to cause enough discomfort to weaken President Saddam's position.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, has made it clear the government is prepared to use British frigates in the Gulf if a blockade proves necessary. But London would not act alone, and is thought unlikely to agree to a blockade involving only a few nations. It would want a further Security Council resolution.

Sir John Moberley, Middle East consultant to the Royal Institute of International Affairs, said it was equally important that Washington should not act alone. He feared that without approval of the Security Council, any blockade would cause resentment in other Arab countries. He also urged Western governments to show more interest in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Arab nations had contrasted the West's response to the invasion of Kuwait with its low-key pressure on Jerusalem.

Peter Mansfield, the author of *Kuwait - Vanguard of the Gulf*, said that he believed sanctions would be easier to enforce than under previous embargoes.

## Loophole could let food through

From MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

SENIOR United Nations officials admitted yesterday that there is a potential loophole in the comprehensive trade embargo imposed against Iraq on Monday night which could enable food to reach that country from outside.

They insist, however, that the success or failure of the embargo depends on the West's ability to halt Iraq's oil exports, thus robbing it of all revenue, and that any long-term attempt to subvert Iraq by depriving it of food is of "secondary or even tertiary importance".

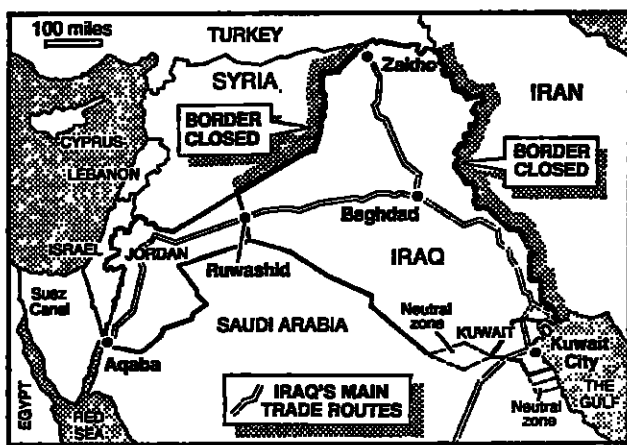
Iraq is heavily dependent on imported foodstuffs, mostly from North America and Europe. It imports about 70 per cent of its annual five million tons of wheat, for example, and most of the 850,000 tons of corn used each year for poultry production.

The loophole is that the UN embargo exempts the supply of food to Iraq "in humanitarian circumstances". Asked whether that did not leave substantial room for interpretation by individual countries, one top UN legal adviser replied: "Sure it does."

It was "clearly saying something about exporting food" but there was a huge grey area between continuing normal

food exports at one extreme and starving the Iraqi population at the other. Over the coming days the UN committee, established by the Security Council to supervise the embargo, would be seeking a much clearer definition of what exports will and will not be permissible. The UN Treasury is understood to be working on proposals that would draw the definition as tightly as possible.

The only precedent is the embargo imposed against Rhodesia in 1967. As in the case of Rhodesia, however, Iraq has long land borders and a food embargo would be hard to enforce.



## British road hauliers face rise in Middle East costs

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

BRITISH road hauliers, who were banned last night by the Department of Transport from trying to enter Iraq, will face a costly alternative transit route to the Middle East through Syria and Jordan from today.

The long-distance hauliers, who dispatched a record 863 lorries through Turkey and Iraq during the first six months of this year, will be forced to pass heavy additional costs to their clients.

The new route to the Gulf will add up to two days to a typical journey to Qatar with a load of oil-drilling equipment. Increased transit taxes from between £350 and £600 to between £600 and £1,000 will add about 6 per cent to the total cost of a journey normally costing an average of £7,000.

The ministry ban coincided with a declaration yesterday that Turkey will respect the United Nations' resolution to impose mandatory economic sanctions on Iraq.

British lorry drivers normally take the E5 motorway through Turkey via Mersin before switching to the E24 for Zaku on the Iraqi border. The alternative journey through Syria will oblige them to remain on the E5 and cross at Silvergaza. The extra costs will also include fuel, though this is cheap in the Middle East, border charges and agents' fees.

Although the bigger haulage companies expect that the higher charges will not significantly deter their Middle East customers, there were growing fears that the uncertain political future of the region could force off the road the

small or one-man spot-hire businesses which ply between Turkey and the Gulf.

A spokesman for the Road Haulage Association said: "One must support UN sanctions if normality is going to be achieved again. But the damage is going to be a lot of increased costs which may force the smaller man out of business."

Jack Welsh, director of the international department of

the Freight Transport Association, said: "There is bound to be a lot of hesitancy among Saudis on whether this is a good time to be importing goods and there will be a turnaround in trade. Small companies are sensitive to cash flows and if there is any disruption to that they could be in difficulty."

Road haulage companies said they were apprehensive about the immediate future.

## Dinosaurs fail to lure knight from last UN challenge

From JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

SIR Crispin Charles Cervantes Tickell was meant to spend this week looking for dinosaur eggs in the Badlands of Montana, his final American holiday before retiring as Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations.

But he was called to an emergency session of the Security Council in the small hours of Thursday morning and instead spent the following days in a series of meetings with his diplomatic colleagues formulating the United Nations' response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

As a dedicated environmentalist and amateur paleontologist, Sir Crispin regrets having had to cancel his horseback trek in search of eggshell fragments from the duck-billed dinosaur.

But his final days at the United Nations bring to a fitting conclusion a long diplomatic career which, in the past three years at the United Nations, has seen the world organisation revitalised.

On Monday, the Security Council voted for only the second time in its history to impose comprehensive

sanctions on a state, placing a total economic and military embargo on Iraq.

Although all 15 council members spoke, only Sir Crispin set the vote in its proper historical context, alongside the sanctions against Rhodesia, the arms embargo against South Africa and the League of Nations' abortive attempt to ban trade with Mussolini's Italy after its invasion of Abyssinia.

The Security Council had "faced its responsibilities", he said, and must now "succeed where the League of Nations failed and the Security Council itself has faltered in the past".

Sir Crispin, who takes the middle name Cervantes from a family legend that the Spanish poet was an ancestor, is a diplomat in the old style. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and did his national service in the Coldstream Guards.

Like the best of Britain's "well-educated amateurs", his interests range from painting to science — and, in particular, that most British preoccupation, the weather.

He took up climatology during a sabbatical at Harvard in the mid-

Seventies, and lectured on the subject during a spell at All Souls. His book, *Climatic Change and World Affairs*, is soon to be reissued in its third edition by Harvard University Press.

After diplomatic postings in The Netherlands, Mexico, and France, Sir Crispin served as private secretary to ministers responsible for negotiating Britain's entry into the European Community and then headed the Foreign Office's Western organisation department at the time it was pressing for the landmark Helsinki Declaration.

While serving as Britain's ambassador in Mexico from 1981 to 1983, he was knighted by the Queen on the deck of the royal yacht Britannia.

When he arrived at the United Nations from the Overseas Development Administration in 1987, the thaw in superpower relations was already being felt in the Security Council and the five permanent members — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States — had begun meeting to co-ordinate their actions.

The impeccably dressed diplomatic veteran, who entertains with reassuring ease and discusses



Sir Crispin: he alone put the vote in its historical context

world affairs with colourful candour, played a key role in extending that co-operation.

For more than a year, he acted as co-ordinator of the permanent members, organising the historic meetings in midtown Manhattan which would eventually lead to a

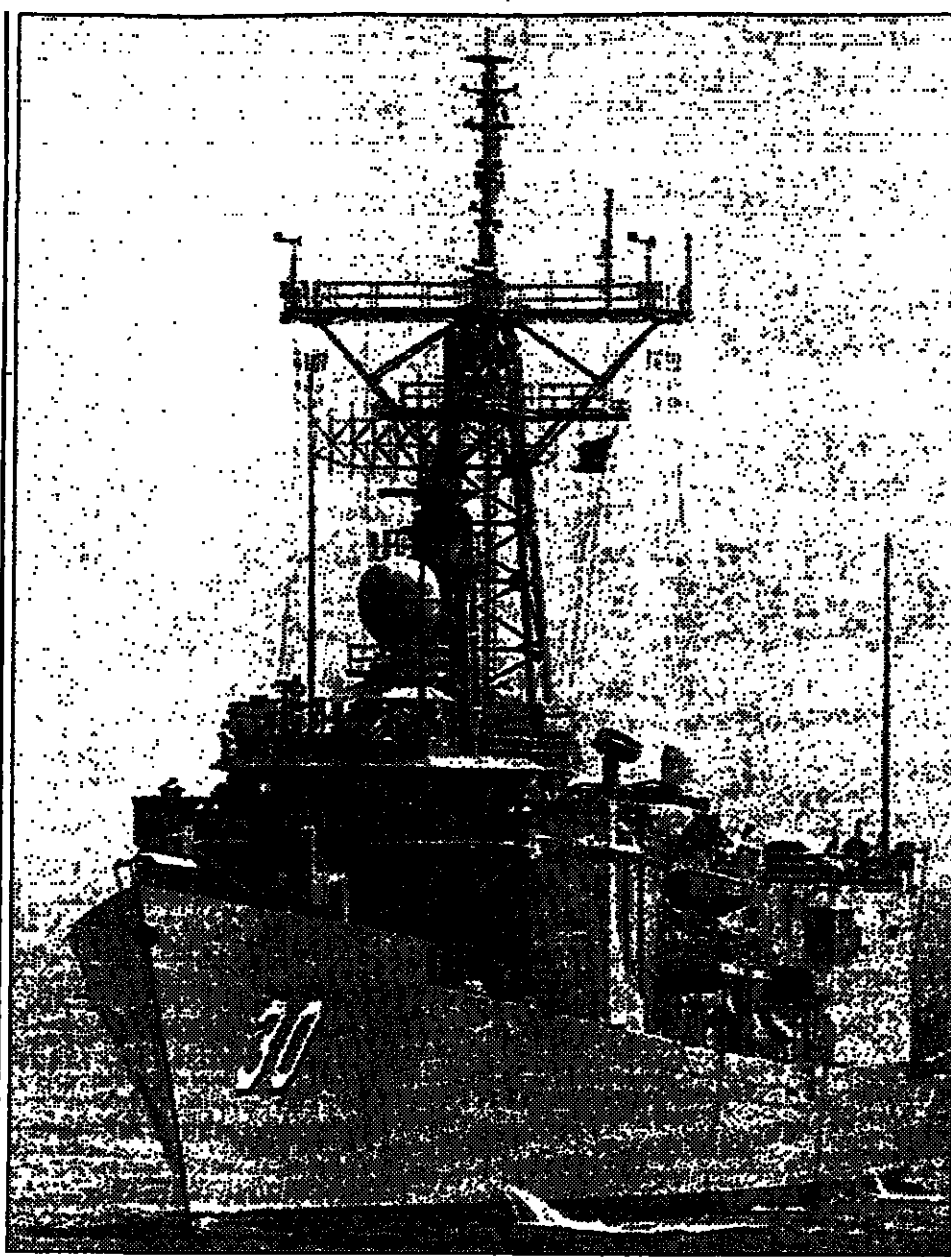
ceasefire in the Gulf war, one of the United Nations' greatest achievements.

Sir Crispin was also deeply involved in the UN-sponsored Namibian transition to independence, and in discussions among the five powers on Cambodia. He negotiated the resumption of diplomatic relations with Argentina and is believed to be playing a similar role in Britain's effort to restore relations with Iran.

Flush with the success of the Western effort to use international law to blockade Iraq, Sir Crispin leaves his post optimistic about the future of the United Nations.

"Since I have been here, I have seen the evolution of the mechanism of the Five, in which I have had no small hand myself: the US-Soviet rapprochement, the realisation of smaller nations that they are not well served by rhetoric, and the arrival of what I call the Global Agenda, the big issues such as the environment that cannot be dealt with in any other way," he said.

"In my judgment, the United Nations now has a reasonable chance of going back to what was originally planned for it."



The frigate USS Reid, patrolling the southern waters of the Gulf yesterday. But warships converging on the area are not expected to begin a blockade immediately

## Moscow hint of naval blockade approval

From MARY DEIVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE Soviet Union said yesterday that it would comply with the UN Security Council resolution imposing sanctions on Iraq and hinted that it might not oppose the mustering of an international naval blockade, although it would not necessarily be willing to join one.

A Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, Yuri Gremitsikh, declined to say whether Moscow had been approached by the United States about joining a possible blockade, insisting that the question was hypothetical.

He did not reject or condemn the idea, however, as he had done at the end of last week.

Meanwhile, the foreign ministry played down the appearance of a Soviet destroyer in the Gulf, saying that such activity was normal and part of routine measures to protect civilian shipping in the region.

Mr Gremitsikh said: "Naval muscle-flexing in the Gulf is not the best approach to solving conflicts." He denied, however, that Moscow was in any way concerned about the US naval build-up.

The spokesman's comments came amid intense diplomatic activity in Moscow, where the deputy foreign minister responsible for Middle Eastern affairs, Aleksandr Belonogov, received the US ambassador, as well as continuing his daily meetings with the ambassadors of Iraq and Kuwait.

These meetings are believed to concentrate on securing the safety of Soviet citizens, although there is speculation that they may also provide a channel for unofficial Western communications with Iraq.

Foreign ministry figures put the number of Soviet citizens in Kuwait at about 900 and in Iraq about 8,000.

Those in Iraq include military advisers, but there was no information about what instructions they had received from Moscow since the Soviet

Union dissociated itself from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait or whether they would be withdrawn.

On Monday, Soviet journalists were briefed by Mr Belonogov on Moscow's position. According to Tass, the deputy minister had said that "so far the Soviet side has not found any mitigating circumstances that would change our attitude to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait". He had also disclosed that Moscow had sent two strongly worded messages to Iraq.

The communist party newspaper, *Pravda*, published a commentary by its Middle East specialist, Yuri Gukhov, who described the Iraqi invasion as essentially adventurist and aggressive in character.

Of the Soviet-American statement condemning Iraq, the paper said: "... we were on Iraq's side in its most difficult days. But it is one thing to participate in defence, quite another to participate in piracy."

The tone of the commentary suggested a degree of disappointment in Moscow that its quiet progress towards normalising relations with Israel, within a wider framework of progress towards

Middle East peace talks, had been set back.

A commentary by Stanislav Kondrashov in the government newspaper, *Izvestia*, contrasted the different uses to which Iraq and Kuwait had put their oil wealth, the one funding military expansion, the other prosperity and contact with the outside world.

He concluded that Moscow's would gain strategically. The Soviet Union, he said, wanted to integrate itself into the world economy. "The admission ticket is observance of the highest criteria of civilised political behaviour."

Mr Kondrashov also argued that the United States had lost more from Iraq's occupation of Kuwait than any other country and stood to lose more if Saudi Arabia and/or Jordan were forced into Iraq's sphere of influence.

He did not point out that in condemning Iraq, Moscow had lost its chief ally in the region; that Iran was simultaneously moving to end its isolation and start a rapprochement with the West, and that unless it was prepared to drop its conditions for normalising relations with Israel, its only friend in the region would be Syria.

## Swiss drop neutrality to support embargo

From ALAN MCGREGOR IN GENEVA

SWITZERLAND yesterday sidestepped its policy of "permanent neutrality" and opted to line up with the international community and apply United Nations economic sanctions against Iraq.

The government said one factor in the unprecedented decision was the "brutal" manner in which Iraq had invaded Kuwait. Any other decision would have shown the Swiss as "weak and cowardly", Rene Felber, the foreign minister, said. The

country's image would have been seriously harmed.

But it was the strength of the international condemnation of Iraq that had induced the government to associate itself with the UN sanctions. By doing so Switzerland had "avoided becoming isolated from the concert of nations".

A government decree forbids all commercial dealings with Iraq or Kuwait. Fines for violations will be up to ten times the value of goods or financial transactions involved.

## Turkey turns off tap on Iraqi pipeline

From AMELIA FRENCH IN ISTANBUL

TURKEY yesterday shut off the Iraqi oil pipeline after the council of ministers in Ankara decided to conform with the United Nations decision to impose sanctions on Iraq. Mehmet Koceler, the state oil minister, said. The pipes were closed at around 1.30pm local time.

Oil industry sources in the Gulf, meanwhile, said Iraq had reduced the flow of oil through its pipeline across Saudi Arabia, apparently because storage tanks at its Murajir oil terminal are full.

James Baker, the US Secretary of State, is still scheduled to arrive in Ankara tomorrow for a visit officially to ensure Turkey's support for the UN sanctions. Diplomatic sources say Mr Baker is expected to ask for permission to use military bases in Turkey.

Turkey's decision came despite threats from Iraq. In a message from President Saddam Hussein to President Ozal of Turkey, on Sunday, the Iraqi leader said that a Turkish decision to close the pipe would lead to "an atmosphere of insecurity between the two countries".

A Turkish foreign ministry spokesman said that the decision involved heavy loss of trade for Turkey. He could not say whether some kind of aid or compensation would be discussed during Mr Baker's visit.

Until now Turkey has enjoyed good trade relations with Iraq, one of its main export markets. Turkey exported far more to Iraq — \$445 million (£240 million) in 1989 — than it imported (\$165 million). Iraq is dependent on Turkey for much of its food imports. Turkey's imports from Iraq are in the form of crude oil pumped in from the oil-rich Kerkuk region to a terminal on the Mediterranean coast.

According to Oktay Varal of Botas, the state-run company responsible for the oil pipeline, Turkey has already pumped in much of the 7.5 million tonnes of crude oil it was scheduled to import this

year, lessening the impact of the sanctions. An official in the energy and natural resources ministry said that Turkey also imports oil from Saudi Arabia, Algeria, China and Iran, so finding alternative sources of oil should not be a problem. Turkey also has a three million tonne annual supply from its own oilfields around Batman, in the southeast.

Iraq owes Turkey about \$800 million and an agreement to grant Iraq a further \$400 million in credit now seems unlikely to be signed.

Relations between Turkey and Iraq are strained by the Euphrates, which runs from Turkey through Syria and into Iraq. Both Iraq and Syria are nervous that Turkey could use the Ataturk dam, the fourth largest dam in the world and part of the country's ambitious \$20 billion regional development project, to stop the water supply. Mr Ozal made indirect threats to this effect last year but since then Ankara has been careful not to repeat them.

"If you cut off the water, you cut off life," said Kamran Iman, the state minister in charge of the regional development project. He said Turkey would not even dream of such a thing. A foreign ministry spokesman said Turkey's cutting off the water supply to Iraq was out of the question, and added that in any case the Euphrates flows through Syria before reaching Iraq.

Although Turkey insists that the flow of water has never dropped as far as 654 cubic yards a second, initially set by Turkey, both Syria and Iraq are now vying for 915 cubic yards a second. The last ministerial meeting on June 26 in Ankara ended with no progress on the issue.

It was unclear last night what military precautions Turkey was taking, although a build-up of Turkish troops around the Iraqi-Turkish border crossing at Habur was reported.

## Warships head for trouble-spot

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

A TOTAL of about 50 warships from the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France were in or near the Middle East yesterday with the ability to launch an unprecedented blockade of every sea exit through which Iraq can export oil.

Mrs Thatcher and key cabinet colleagues are expected today to study options for mounting a military operation against the Iraqis in company with the Americans and, possibly, other Nato allies if the Iraqis invade Saudi Arabia.

But the focus of planning at this stage is on enforcing a naval blockade. President Bush has been presented with a proposal by the Pentagon for an international task force, including Soviet ships, to be activated if the United Nations embargo required military enforcement. As well as its regular eight-ship Gulf patrol, the US is moving three carrier battle groups which could block tanker shipments out of the Gulf and the Saudi Red Sea terminal of one of Iraq's oil pipelines.

The Royal Navy's Armilla Patrol of three warships, a French warship, soon to be supported by a second, and the Soviet Kallin class guided missile destroyer, newly arrived in the Gulf region, would also be used. The only

threat to the Western navies could come from Iraqi bombers which, with air-to-air refuelling, could easily reach the mouth of the Gulf. But the Iraqi navy is devoid of ships with any real firepower.

If Saudi Arabia was invaded, the main obstacle for the military planners in Washington and London would be the lack of basing facilities in the region.

Saudi Arabia has eight principle air bases, three international airports and six other civilian airfields capable of taking military aircraft. Many were built by the Americans, but the Saudis are unlikely to offer any of them to US fighters except as a last resort.

Oman has two large runways where the Americans already have hardware stored, at Masirah Island and at al-Khasab on the Musandam peninsula. But there is a strict understanding with Washington that American personnel cannot use the bases unless invited by Oman and with the consent of the Gulf Co-operation Council.

Masirah Island used to be a British military staging post in the 1960s. In 1986 the island was used as a forward base for British troops during Exercise Swift Sword, a joint operation with Omani forces.

One of the units involved in the exercise was the 5th Airborne Brigade, which consists of parachute and air-portable infantry battalions, an armoured reconnaissance regiment, an artillery regiment with integral air defence, an Army Air Corps squadron and logistics units. The RAF provides C130 Hercules aircraft and support helicopters.

This is the most likely British force to be used in a conflict in the Middle East. However, the brigade is currently on leave, apparently at this stage with no plans to recall them to their base at Aldershot.

Although contingency work has been carried out by the planning staff at the defence ministry — the results of which are to be shown to Mrs Thatcher, Tom King, the defence secretary, Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and other ministers today — there is a clear reluctance to make any overt preparations for war.

This is partly for diplomatic reasons, partly because a military counter-strike will depend on Iraq's next move and partly because it is recognised that such an operation will be fraught with logistical problems.



## THE INVASION OF KUWAIT: IRAQ'S NEIGHBOURS

## Saddam's grab for power shatters old alliances in Middle East

From RICHARD OWEN  
IN NICOSIA

NEARLY a week after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait it is becoming clear that Arab alliances and the Middle East equation have been shattered by President Saddam Hussein's action. There are likely to be far reaching consequences for Jordan, Egypt, Israel and the Palestinians which the Iraqi dictator may not have foreseen and certainly did not intend.

King Hussein of Jordan, hitherto regarded as a bastion of Arab moderation and Western influence, has deeply angered the United States by emerging as an apologist for the Iraqi ruler. Assuming President Saddam keeps his promises and Jordan acts as a transit point for Western citizens allowed out of Kuwait and Iraq, Western dismay may be assuaged.

Nevertheless, the lingering impression given by Jordanian behaviour is that King Hussein has

bowed to bullying tactics from Baghdad and has let down President Mubarak of Egypt, the leading Arab moderate. Jordan is most unlikely, given its present stance, to join in sanctions against Iraq. On the contrary, the overland route from Iraq to Jordan's Red Sea port of Aqaba will acquire greater importance, perhaps becoming Iraq's lifeline.

Israel has emerged with its position strengthened. Israelis are fearful of President Saddam's unpredictability and ruthlessness, especially since the Iraqi leader has a huge arsenal at his disposal. The invasion of Kuwait has shocked many Israelis into accepting the possibility that President Saddam might even attack Israel in a final attempt to go down in history as a great Arab leader who destroyed the Jewish state.

But Israel, too, has awesome firepower at its disposal, plus the will to survive at all costs. It can assume that President Saddam,

like the rest of the world, takes it for granted that Israel has nuclear weapons — and would use them. The Kuwait invasion, moreover, has reinstated Israel's strategic value to the United States. Israel yesterday said it would shortly test its new Arrow air defence missile, built and paid for with American help as part of the strategic defence initiative and designed to counter Iraqi and Syrian threats.

These developments, combined with the political and diplomatic setback for President Mubarak, are also bound to have an impact on the Palestinian question. Until recently, the picture looked very different. The Palestine Liberation Organisation, led by Yasser Arafat, held an 18-month dialogue with the United States following Mr Arafat's renunciation of terrorism and recognition of Israel. With President Mubarak as mediator, talks in Cairo between Israeli and Palestinian delegations appeared to be on the cards, with the

prospect of an end to the Palestinian uprising. The end of the Cold War had sharply reduced Soviet-American regional confrontation, making Israel less valuable to Washington as a "land-based aircraft carrier" and giving the Americans greater room for manoeuvre in putting pressure on Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli prime minister.

Now the American-PLO dialogue is in ruins, and Mr Shamir presides over a right-wing government with members who want to annex the West Bank and transform the whole of former Palestine (except for Jordan) into Greater Israel. This prospect still alarms many in the West, including many American Jews. Now, not for the first time, pressure on Israel to retreat from a hardline position has been eased by an Arab act of aggression and the resulting disarray in the Arab world.

The PLO has not helped its case

by aligning itself so firmly with President Saddam. It has increasingly fallen under the influence of Iraq since the Arab summit in Baghdad in May, and there are even moves to transfer PLO headquarters to the Iraqi capital from Tunis. "Another public relations disaster for Arafat," one Middle East diplomat said yesterday.

The split in the Arab world makes plain that some Arabs at least do admire President Saddam as an Arab strongman. There is even the danger that an all-out Western military assault to smash Iraq's power and bring it to its knees — an option which appears to be gathering pace — could swing Arab sympathy back to President Saddam and his attempts to pose as a latter day Saladin. In radical states such as Syria, there has been little grief for the ousted emir of Kuwait and his ruling family. But even President Assad of Syria has strongly condemned Iraq's action,

noting that the world would "resemble a jungle if every country were to impose its illegitimate viewpoints through aggression and the use of force".

Such remarks make King Hussein's firm support for the Iraqi leader — backed in public by only a few other Arab states, such as Yemen — all the more puzzling. King Hussein will have been influenced by the fact that 70 per cent of Jordan's population is Palestinian, and many are sympathetic to Iraq. Yesterday Jordanian officials were still arguing that to condemn the Iraqi dictator outright would be to side with the United States and Israel "who want to dominate and control Arab oil and wealth".

This has prompted fury in Washington, with President Bush angry over the Arab world's failure to "condemn this outrage and get Saddam out", and in particular, King Hussein's apparent willingness "to condone what

has taken place". King Hussein said this week that President Saddam was "a patriot for the Arab world" and that fears of encouraging foreign intervention had led Jordan to oppose an Arab League resolution denouncing Baghdad.

For Israel, the crisis in Kuwait is worrying as well as advantageous. Iraq's strength, and its willingness to use it ruthlessly, means that Israel could not repeat its 1981 pre-emptive strike against Iraq's nuclear reactor without risking a certain Iraqi response. President Saddam threatened to "scorch half of Israel" with chemical weapons in April and has boasted of developing rockets with a range of up to 1,150 miles. Yesterday Moshe Arens, the Israeli defence minister, said the invasion of Kuwait did not in itself constitute a "cause of war" for Israel but told the Knesset that Israel would "respond" to a clear change in the geo-strategic balance.

## Westerners leave Gulf states amid fear of attack

By MICHAEL KNIFE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

INTERNATIONAL companies based in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia were yesterday pulling out many of their Western expatriate staff and their families because of the Kuwait invasion.

The Foreign Office advised British dependants and non-essential staff in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia to leave and those on leave from Bahrain not to return.

Bahrain, an island in the Gulf linked by a causeway to Saudi Arabia, has a particular vulnerability in the strife because an airfield in the south is used by United States military forces and Kuwaiti jets are believed to be based there as a result of the two states' military cohesion in the Gulf Co-operation Council.

Fears that the airfield might become an Iraqi military target were heightened by unconfirmed reports that Iraq sent a diplomatic note to the government in Manama, the Bahrain capital, asking it to seek the withdrawal of all American forces by tomorrow. The actions of Gulf financial officials in moving funds from Kuwait to Bahrain as the invasion took place was another cause for anxiety on the island.

"There is no panic but many of the major companies — in particular Japanese and

South Korean banking companies — are withdrawing their expatriate staff," said one Western business executive.

Bahrain is a major international business and finance centre in the Middle East. Its government and the banking, financial services and oil company representatives based on the island have developed an acute sensitivity to the possible repercussions of developments elsewhere in the Gulf region. Some investment brokers had been withdrawn because of the downturn in business activity caused by the developments in the days prior to the invasion.

Bahrain business sources said brokers R. P. Martin, Tullet and Tokyo, M. W. Marshall, Charles Fulton and United Arab Broking Company had closed. They named one of the bank representative offices as the Swiss Banking Corp.

The island's expatriate community is estimated at about 150,000 consisting mostly of service workers from the Indian subcontinent and Arab countries. There are between 10,000 and 15,000 Westerners.

With the Saudi Arabian airport at Dahrn closed, international companies operating in Saudi Arabia are using the causeway to bring out their personnel and the Bahrain airport is having to cope with considerable extra passenger traffic. There are an estimated 22,000 Britons in Saudi Arabia, of whom some 8,000 are in the Eastern Province.

Britons in two other Gulf states, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, were also advised by the Foreign Office yesterday to "thin out", which meant, said an official, that if they were away on leave it would be advisable not to return. Estimates of the numbers of Britons in the United Arab Emirates are 18,000; Qatar, 5,500 and Iraq, 2,000.

Whitehall sources said the Iraqi authorities had said they would allow people to leave if they had exit visas. A number of business travellers had such visas and some of them were expected to try to cross the border into Jordan. Many of the 2,000 Britons living in Iraq were expected to apply for exit visas.

Last night, the Japanese embassy in Amman said that an Iraqi Airways jet carrying 78 people, mostly Japanese tourists, and some Iraqi citizens, including members of a football team, had arrived in Jordan, the first commercial flight allowed out of the country since the invasion. The embassy said that the aircraft was due to leave Amman for an undisclosed destination.

Early reports yesterday said that Baghdad had decided to



Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, saluting the coffin of Bruno Kreisky, the former Austrian chancellor who died last week. In comments to Franz Vranitzky, the present chancellor, in Vienna yesterday

Mr Arafat warned against any Western military action against Iraq. An Austrian source close to the chancellor said Mr Arafat said that any such intervention would make an inter-Arab solution to the conflict impossible. The PLO

leader also had a brief meeting with Dr Kurt Waldheim, the Austrian president. Kreisky was the first leader to receive Mr Arafat in a Western capital in 1979, and in 1980 granted the PLO quasi-diplomatic status in Vienna. (AFP)

## Britons trying to reach Jordan

By ANDREW MCEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR, AND RICHARD OWEN IN NICOSIA

HUNDREDS of Britons living in Iraq were preparing last night to try to leave the country after being telephoned by British diplomats. They were advised that wives, children and non-essential staff should leave at once.

Whitehall sources said the Iraqi authorities had said they would allow people to leave if they had exit visas. A number of business travellers had such visas and some of them were expected to try to cross the border into Jordan. Many of the 2,000 Britons living in Iraq were expected to apply for exit visas.

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The embassy said that the aircraft was due to leave Amman for an undisclosed destination. Early reports yesterday said that Baghdad had decided to

let foreigners leave through Jordan, but the Jordanian authorities were unable to confirm that at the time to the British embassy in Amman.

British diplomats had great difficulty in obtaining information about Britons who were moved by bus from Kuwait to Baghdad at the weekend. They confirmed that 58 Britons were being held in hotels, but Baghdad gave no explanation except to say that it was "policy".

Whitehall sources said only 34 of them were from the British Airways aircraft that was on the ground at Kuwait when Iraq invaded last Thursday. The aircraft was carrying 367 people, of whom 63 were British.

The remaining 24 people moved to Baghdad had been in Kuwait for other reasons and were rounded up from the hotels where they were staying. Some Germans, Americans and Spaniards have also been transferred to Baghdad.

The foreign office has made no protest against the transfers on the ground that Iraq's

reasons are unclear. There is a possibility that it may be planning to repatriate them. A spokesman said that law and order in Kuwait appeared to be deteriorating, while increasing numbers of conscript troops were extending their areas of deployment into the suburbs. Kuwait's borders remained closed and its telephone and telex links out of action.

The latest developments qualified earlier optimism and confirmed a cautionary note from some diplomats who expressed scepticism about the suggested exodus.

The Swedish foreign ministry said: "Our embassies in Baghdad and Kuwait report that no foreigners can leave the countries, except for embassy and United Nations personnel".

American sources said, however, that the United States had asked permission to bring American citizens across the Jordan-Iraq border to Kuwait, and that buses were being sent last night to pick up any who managed to cross.

The Iraqi-backed "provisional government of free Kuwait" has warned the Western powers to remember that they have citizens trapped in Kuwait and Iraq, an apparent attempt to deter sanctions.

The Iraqi embassy in Jordan said: "Iraq might be loosening travel restrictions on foreigners, and the government is considering facilitating the departure of the foreign community for those who wish to leave Iraq or Kuwait".

One Jordanian official added: "Any foreigner who wishes to depart from Iraq or Kuwait through Jordan is more than welcome".

## Iran and Syria confident of political gain

From JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO IN DUBAI

SIGNIFICANT political gains are expected to reward Baghdad's neighbouring enemies as a side-effect of President Saddam Hussein's widely condemned invasion of Kuwait. Iran and Syria, although officially alarmed and angered, were reported yesterday to be privately confident that Iraq's military adventure will soon produce a long-sought diplomatic rehabilitation.

The impression prevails in official circles in Tehran and Damascus that it is only a matter of time before world powers seeking to punish Baghdad may try to recruit active support from the Iranians and the Syrians. In theory at least, the response would be surprisingly positive. Both countries are striving to break their crippling diplomatic isolation.

Syria, Iraq's main Arab foe, was the first Arab country to condemn firmly the invasion of Kuwait as a dangerous adventure that would only benefit Israel. This was reiterated during high-level contacts between Syria and Iraq in the past 48 hours. Tehran, in a spectacular departure from its recent conciliatory posture towards Iraq, is now saying that President Saddam's actions are once again opening the gates of the Gulf to foreign powers.

The similarity in the positions of Damascus and Tehran during the crisis — a logical result of their alliance during the Gulf war — is being further underlined. Recent statements from the two governments are clearly intended to inflame local public alarm in the face of Iraq's expansionist ambitions. But in private Iranian and Syrian officials are said to be delighted by the future diplomatic prospects stemming from international condemnation of Iraq.

Syria and Iran, Baghdad's most feared neighbours, have been presented with an invaluable opportunity to tighten the geopolitical squeeze on President Saddam's regime.

The irony is that both, still catalogued by the State Department in Washington as countries which promote terrorism, are suddenly emerging as partners in the American campaign to destroy President Saddam.

Yesterday Tehran intensified its vociferous campaign a-

gainst Baghdad. Hours after Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian foreign minister, returned from Damascus, he warned that Iraq must abandon its ambitions over the strategic Kuwaiti islands of Bubiyan and Warbah which dominate the Shatt al-Arab border waterway.

The tone of his words were reminiscent of Iranian rhetoric during the eight-year Gulf war: "We cannot accept any changes in Kuwaiti borders, neither in land or water."

Dr Velayati's words should not be taken too seriously, mainly because verbal threats are an integral part of Middle Eastern politics. Iran is not only unfit to resume hostilities against Iraq but President Rafsanjani is anxious to implement UN Resolution 598 to end formally the Gulf war and devote all of his attention to reconstruct Iran.

Last night it was becoming increasingly apparent that Tehran believes its toughest anti-Iraq stance is a valuable element in Iran's drive to improve relations with the West. For many Iranians and a number of diplomats in the Gulf, President Rafsanjani's sudden invitation to resume diplomatic relations with London last week was no coincidence.

Iran, severely weakened by eight years of war and international isolation, is desperately seeking Western help to cope with its monumental economic challenges. Analysts in the Middle East point out that although Iran's attempts to improve relations with Western capitals are still tied to foreign hostages held by pro-Iranian extremists in Lebanon, Tehran could win valuable points by supporting the threats against President Saddam.

Syria, virtually abandoned by the Soviet Union, is equally eager to build bridges with the West. President Assad is a shrewd statesman, fully aware that the new crisis in the Gulf cannot only foster talks with the West but help him emerge as a reasonable Arab alternative to President Saddam. As one Western diplomat in the Gulf put it yesterday, President Assad can now remind the international community of his warnings about the dangerously unpredictable nature of Baghdad's regime.

## Tougher stand by Saudis

From REUTERS  
IN NICOSIA

SAUDI Arabia yesterday appeared to be taking a firmer line against Iraq, although six days after the invasion of Kuwait the desert kingdom had still not joined the international sanctions campaign.

In the wake of the visit by Richard Cheney, the US Defence Secretary, a new tone is apparent in Saudi newspapers. The *al-Nadwa* said: "It is no longer possible to bear what is happening in the Arab arena after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the country that has always championed peace."

The state-run Saudi Press Agency reported a meeting between Saudis and Sheikh Jaber al-Sabah, describing him as "Emir of the state of sisterly Kuwait", clearly rejecting the new government installed by Baghdad.

But the newspapers also reflected Saudi fears of being drawn into a confrontation. "An escalation of tension in the region could trigger grave consequences that would harm the interests of Arabs and particularly those of sisterly Iraq," the Riyadh-based *al-Jazirah* newspaper said.

## Resistance begins to fight back

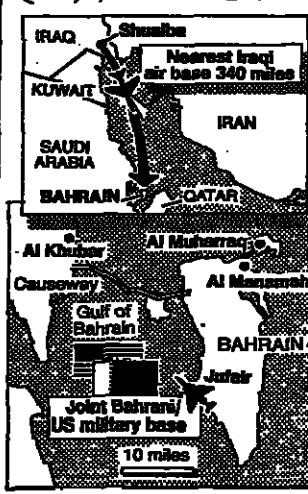
From A CORRESPONDENT  
IN BEIRUT

THE resistance movement in Kuwait, in its first statement, has claimed that it has killed or wounded Iraqi soldiers in three attacks.

The statement, released yesterday in Beirut by Kuna, the Kuwaiti news agency, marked the start of operations against Iraqi troops in Kuwait.

It said the resistance pledged to continue military operations "until we expel the last Iraqi soldier from Kuwait". Kuwaiti civilians and army troops attacked Iraqi forces near the Al-Jahra area in the Kuwaiti capital, killing or wounding seven Iraqi soldiers and destroying an armoured vehicle, the statement said.

Another attack on troops in the Salmiyah district killed and wounded three Iraqi soldiers. An Iraqi officer was stabbed to death near a hotel in Kuwait City, the agency said.



## Regime reliant on unquestioning loyalty

By SAMIR AL-KHALIL

THE Baathist state in Iraq is no Libya, nor is President Saddam an Idi Amin on the rampage. He is a calculating and ruthless politician who, like Ayatollah Khomeini, is an indigenous outcrop of home-grown political realities. His power in Iraq is rooted in a near-total organisation of society possible only in the modern period and achieved by the Baath party over 20 years.

President Saddam is as much a creature of this political system as he is its maker. His rule is founded on the imperative of loyalty. All organised opposition to the Baath inside Iraq has long since been eliminated. Therefore, his is a hard yet peculiarly brittle regime, one that will tend not to divide under pressure, but shatter completely.

"Surgical strikes", the bombing of strategic installations and even the blanket bombing of Iraqi cities, are not going to dislodge this particular dictator (other than by a lucky accident or some unforeseeable event such as assassination). Baghdad rests

on a rabbit warren of bomb shelters, some of which have been designed to withstand even a nuclear attack. Policy-makers in the West know these things; after all, the shelters were built largely in the 1980s with Western expertise at a time when President Saddam was being courted by the countries that today are so shocked at his arrogant behaviour.

Above all, the president feeds on the kind of craven response to the crisis exhibited by virtually every Arab leader, a response that can be expected to become more accentuated as events unfold. The comparison with the policy of appeasement followed by European states towards Hitler in the 1930s is apt, but only partly so.

For whereas the European failure in the 1930s was one of judgement, the delusion that Hitler would be satisfied with a little piece from here and another from there, the Arab failure of 1990 is structural and much more deep-rooted. Arab leaders, like Iraqi citizens, do not underestimate President Saddam; they fear him. They know that through the taking of Ku-

wait, he is speaking a language that is addressed primarily to the Arab world and to which that world has responded as he had calculated it would.

President Saddam is following a political logic whose premises Arab political opinion implicitly accepts, or at least has not yet positively rejected. If events prove that there was a failure of judgement on the Iraqi regime's part, it will only be in relation to its estimation of the world's response to its aggression.

Left to the Arab League, or Arab public opinion, the fate of Kuwait would have been sealed from the moment Iraqi troops crossed the border. President Saddam is a nightmare of the Arab world's own making; that is why it is so hard for that world to exorcise him.

The Arab malaise is one of ideas, of alternative political values to those being projected today by the Iraqi army. The symptoms of the malaise can be read in phrases such as "the Arab family", "the brotherhood of all Arabs", phrases that, astonishingly, were being mouthed by the deposed Emir of Kuwait even in his television

address to the world. Arab public opinion could easily swing to active support of Iraq, and the old anti-imperialist formulae will once again be used as they have been so many times before. That is what the president is banking on because he understands that in the end there are not enough tanks and fighter aircraft in Iraq, nor even is there the stomach among Iraqis for a really grinding resistance to concerted military action against him.

The question therefore is whether the world community has the determination to destroy him. Rhetoric coupled with threats that are not backed militarily as much as necessary are worse than useless. With the right combination of circumstances they just might transform the Iraqi president into the most formidable Arab leader the modern world has seen. Those are the stakes that are on the table in President Saddam's great gamble.

Samir Al-Khalil is the author of *Republic of Fear*, Century Hutchinson/Radius, £7.95



Kuwaitis carrying pictures of Sheikh Jaber Ahmed al-Sabah, the emir, outside their embassy in Damascus

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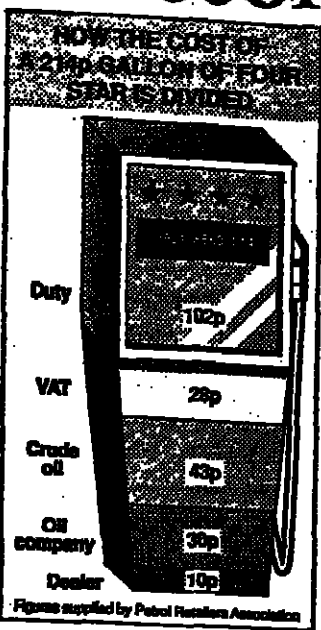
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## THE INVASION OF KUWAIT: THE BRITISH PERSPECTIVE

## Record four-star price to be beaten as petrol set to rise by 5p



By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

PETROL prices are set to rise by a further 5p just days after yesterday's increase to a record £21.4 for a gallon of four-star.

Oil industry analysts predicted swinging increases almost before garage staff marked up yesterday's new prices. BP, Britain's third largest petrol retailer, yesterday followed Esso, the market leader, by increasing its price for four-star petrol by 10.5p to 21.46p, while prices at 1,100 Jet stations will go up from 20.7p to 21.05p.

Motorists face another £30 rise in the average annual cost of motoring as a result. Oil company executives are bracing themselves for renewed criticism just six months after being cleared of price-fixing by the Monopolies and Mergers

Commission (MMC). Executives told the commission then, and it agreed, that pump prices reflected increases in the rate for bulk petrol on the Rotterdam spot market. In six weeks, bulk petrol has risen from £215 a tonne to \$317.5 a tonne.

The Gulf conflict is at the heart of the most dramatic swing in the past few days, but analysts and retailers believe that there is an underlying trend which will keep the £2 gallon whatever the outcome of the troubles in the Middle East. Public perception of a cartel of major oil firms milking the motorist is far from the truth, analysts say. When the MMC reported in February it found that prices in January 1989 were lower in real terms than in the same

month of 1968, and similar to prices in 1973, before the first oil problems due to the Arab-Israeli war.

Those findings were reinforced in a survey by the Automobile Association of prices around Europe at the end of July which showed that the cost of a gallon of four-star was lower in Britain than in many competitor nations. That was in spite of customs and excise duty and value added tax, which account for more than half of the UK pump price.

Yesterday's rises will not greatly alter the international petrol price league table for Europe. The United States is also suffering from a round of price rises as oil shortages force multi-national oil companies to bid for dwindling supplies. Paul Spedding, oil analyst with Kleinwort Ben-

## PETROL PRICES AROUND EUROPE

	4-star	Unleaded	Diesel
Italy	201.3	290.4	191.3
France	254.1	250.9	173.2
Ireland	253.6	244.5	230.4
Denmark	247.7	217.2	171.8
Netherlands	237.7	226.8	135.0
Portugal	231.8	228.2	149.5
Belgium	225.3	212.7	155.4
Austria	210.9	200.9	175.4
Spain	202.2	210.0	150.9
UK	197.8	184.4	171.8
Germany	192.2	176.3	140.4
Greece	177.7	170.0	80.9
Luxembourg	166.3	147.7	99.1

Source: Automobile Association at end of July

son, said: "The real level of petrol prices is extremely low. Because the price of petrol is so heavily taxed in most countries, even large scale rises in bulk prices are not fully reflected in price increases at the pumps."

"Oil companies have in the past reflected the movements in the spot markets, and that will go on. I do not think that we will see petrol fall back below the £2 a gallon mark."

Neil Marshall, chief economist at the Petrol Retailers' Association, said: "There is a lot of evidence to suggest that we are in for a prolonged period of higher prices."

by 17 per cent after yesterday's increases in pump prices and will not relish fresh rises in the next few days. The AA said that motorists will suffer increased costs of about £100 this year caused by Budget tax increases and other price rises.

The motoring organisation said it was worthwhile shopping around because many supermarkets and discount forecourts would offer substantial savings.

The Tesco chain was still offering four-star yesterday at 199.6p, with unleaded at 186p and diesel at 165p. Sainsbury's store in Crayford, south London had four-star priced at 194.6p. They said that they were unlikely to be able to hold those prices for long.

Action Service Stations, owned by Don Humphries, the South Wales entrepreneur, has traditionally been the

cheapest British garage chain, undercutting major competitors like Shell and Esso. The firm's 31 garages were yesterday offering four-star at 195p a gallon - 19p less than Esso and BP.

Mark Jenkins, who manages the independent for Mr Humphries, said that it will have to follow the oil majors and put up prices by 5p or 6p in the next few days, exceeding the £2 a gallon limit for the first time.

Q8, the British operating arm of Kuwait Petroleum, said yesterday that its 900 petrol stations were running normally. The company has been given a dispensation by the government to carry on trading despite the freezing of Kuwaiti-owned assets because the business acts autonomously from its Middle East parent.

## Thatcher summons cabinet to review strategy on Gulf

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE prime minister has called senior ministers to a Downing Street meeting this morning to review the latest developments in the Gulf.

Margaret Thatcher, who returned from the United States yesterday, will chair the cabinet's overseas and defence committee at which Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, will report on the diplomatic moves to isolate Iraq. Tom King, the defence secretary, will discuss Britain's options for helping in policing the trade embargo.

Other ministers at the meeting are expected to be John Wakeham, the energy secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the deputy prime minister, and Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary. Mrs Thatcher will bring colleagues up to date with American plans to enforce a blockade against Iraq after her meetings with Pres-

ident Bush and Manfred Wörner, the Nato secretary-general.

With oil prices soaring to a five-year high, John Major, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will attend today's meeting amid signs that his economic strategy could be seriously affected by the events of the past few days. Senior ministers accept they could have an important bearing on the timing of the next election.

Treasury sources said that the oil price rise will be reflected in the August retail price index published next month. Ministers believe it could result in inflation staying in double figures for longer than expected. The Treasury says that this year's public spending round, already billed as among the bloodiest, will be even tougher. All the spending ministers have recently re-

ceived a strongly-worded letter from Norman Lamont, chief secretary to the Treasury, warning them to lower their expectations. The Treasury maintains that it is too early to be talking of "doom and gloom scenarios" and that if oil prices stabilise quickly the damage will be limited.

The inflation rise should not of itself delay Britain's entry into the European exchange-rate mechanism, according to Tory economic experts. They advise that the other European Community countries whose inflation levels Britain is trying to match will be equally, if not more harshly, affected by the oil price increase.

Labour and Conservative strategists were agreed last night that the likelihood of an election in June next year had waned further. It was questionable whether the economic indicators would have been pointing in the right direction by next summer, they said. With interest rates likely to stay high this now seemed improbable.

Tory strategists emphasised the importance of the public understanding that higher inflation resulting from an oil price explosion was outside Britain's control and not due to economic mismanagement. "That said, it did not make Ted Heath popular in 1973," one said.

They saw both electoral benefits and dangers in a prolonged dispute with Iraq. While the prime minister's leadership qualities came to the fore and were generally recognised at such times, the government could suffer if it appeared impotent in the face of an Iraqi refusal to release hostages.

Senior Conservatives believe it is unlikely that Mr Major will increase interest rates to counter the inflationary impact of the oil price rise. The fear is that this would immediately feed through into higher mortgages, raising the retail index at the start of the annual wage round. With signs of the economy slowing down he could even cut interest rates soon; but he will be wary of fuelling a boost in consumer spending. The most likely option remains that they will stay at their present level for the time being to ram home the Chancellor's anti-inflationary message.

Among the spending ministers in the Treasury's sights is John MacGregor, the education secretary. He is understood to have submitted a substantial bid for extra spending on a school building repair programme, extra places in higher education and scientific research, grant-maintained schools and city technology colleges.



The prime minister arriving at Heathrow yesterday after talks with President Bush

## Oil companies try to keep pace with a volatile market

By MARTIN BARROW

AFTER the latest increases in the price of petrol, British motorists will be paying a wide range of prices at the pumps, depending on which garage they use.

The variation reflects the turmoil into which world markets for crude oil and petrol have been thrown by the crisis in the Middle East. Dealers are having to respond to substantial fluctuations in the price of oil every day. When news filters through from the Middle East, markets react by adjusting prices. If those reports later prove to be inaccurate, as is often the case, prices can swing back in the opposite direction.

It is a scenario feared by those responsible for setting petrol prices in Britain. After accounting for government taxes and duties, transportation costs and the share of profits claimed by garage operators, the margin on a gallon of petrol ranges between just 10p and 15p. There is little room for error and poor timing can cost major oil companies millions of pounds.

Refiners keep about 35 days' supply of crude oil, acquired at much lower prices, but argue that their pricing strategy must be dictated by the cost of replacing each barrel consumed.

Oil companies keep a close eye on Rotterdam's spot market for gasoline, which is where the oil is traded after it has been through the refining stage. Gasoline accounts for around 25 per cent of the cost of a gallon.

Although Rotterdam has so far moved more or less in tandem with the crude market during the crisis this has not always been the case and large oil companies must be prepared for varying margins. A further complication for UK-based oil companies is that Rotterdam trades in US dollars, not sterling.

At the close of business in

Rotterdam on June 29, ahead of the Opec meeting in Geneva and before the west had any indication of the fate which awaited Kuwait, gasoline closed at \$225 a tonne. Yesterday Rotterdam was offering up to \$340 a tonne, an effective increase of around 50 per cent in just five weeks.

Since Monday's increases in petrol prices gasoline has jumped by around \$20 (£10.60) a tonne, which adds 3p to a gallon before VAT. At \$30 a barrel, motorists would be looking at prices of between £2.20 and £2.25 for a gallon of four star.

## Production threatened as North Sea strike continues

By KERRY GILL

THE North Sea oil industry dispute was no closer to being resolved last night in spite of a meeting between the strike leader and Shell, one of the companies worst affected by the unofficial action.

If strikes continue to affect essential maintenance offshore, oil production levels could be cut at a time of increasing concern over world supplies. After 100 contract workers marched on the company's headquarters in Aberdeen, a meeting was agreed between Ronald MacDonald, chairman of the oil industry liaison committee, organisers of the strikes, and a Shell executive.

Mr MacDonald, the strike leader, said: "Shell had the good grace to see us, but we didn't get any answers which would be helpful to the ending of the dispute." Shell said that it was up to the workers to resolve their differences with their employers.

By late yesterday, the number of men staging sit-ins had fallen to about 500 as many agreed to be flown back to the mainland by helicopter. Some were seeking to leave the platform for safety to leave the platform. The liaison committee has said that industrial action will be stepped up if they are not reinstated.

Mr MacDonald said that strikes would be called off until the men got an answer to their demands. The dispute has had no effect on production, which is largely handled by men employed by the oil companies. The fear is, however, that if essential maintenance is delayed, autumn production levels could be affected.

After the summer "weather window", which allows maintenance and repairs to be carried out, production is due to return to 1.7 million barrels of oil a day, the amount needed to keep Britain self-sufficient. The industry has predicted production rising to 1.9 million barrels a day by late November, and more than 2 million barrels a day after the New Year.

Christopher Ryan, of the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association, said: "This is a matter between the men and their employers, and that is where the matter should be resolved. On safety, we have stressed that there is the machinery for the workforce and their representatives to raise their concerns. We as an industry, and as individual operators, are obliged to treat matters like this seriously and we do so."

There have been many allegations about safety offshore, very few of which have been substantiated. The emphasis we are giving to safety offshore is a number one priority. All of us are breaking our backs to ensure that risks are kept to a minimum."

## MP links families in Middle East woe

By RAY CLANCY

ROBERT Hayward finished his lunch yesterday, four hours after he prepared it, and answered another call on the help line he has set up for relatives of the 3,000 Britons trapped in Kuwait and Iraq.

With one hand poised over his computer, the other on the receiver, the Conservative MP for Kingswood, Bristol, said he had been overwhelmed by the number of people who had been in touch. "The phone has never stopped ringing since 9am. People are calling from all over the country. I underestimated the frustration they are going through," he said.

"They have not heard from their husbands, sons, daughters, brothers and sisters for over four days. Information is so short and confusing and they are glad to find a sympathetic voice on the other end of the telephone."

Mr Hayward has been patiently taking hundreds of calls and logging all the details on his computer. "It is intended to be a support line for relatives who are desperately concerned about the whereabouts of their loved ones. With virtually no information emerging from Kuwait or Iraq it helps them just to talk to someone who is in the same position," Mr Hayward said.

He launched the line yesterday because of his concern about a friend who is, as far as he knows, in a hotel in Kuwait surrounded by Iraqis. The Foreign Office relayed the latest information. It has to Mr Hayward. He said: "I don't believe in hulling them into a false sense of security. I feel

obliged to tell people it is a dangerous situation, but I also want to reassure them that they are not alone."

As the telephone rang for about the 400th time his booming voice filled the room while he put yet another worried relative in touch with someone in their area. One woman telephoned to say she was worried about her daughter and son-in-law whom she thought were on the British Airways jet stranded in Kuwait. Mr Hayward took her name and telephone number and immediately contacted the airline and asked it to help.

Another woman called to say she was worried about a friend's daughter who is married to a Kuwaiti. He put her in touch with another woman with the same worry. "Hopefully by talking about it they can help each other."

"I have been surprised by the number of British women who are married to Kuwaitis. They are here on holiday while their husbands are working in Kuwait and they don't know what has happened."

"All the talk of a resistance army has made them even more worried. They just want to know if their husbands are alive and well."

Putting the kettle on again, Mr Hayward managed to pop a tea bag in a cup but the ringing telephone prevented him from brewing up. "I guess I'll be here for the next few days and nights permanently on the telephone," he said.

The support line number is 0272-572540.

## Air costs rely on fuel buyers' skill

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

THE cost of air travel over the next year could depend on the foresight and skill shown by airline fuel buyers over the past few weeks.

Some scheduled airlines bought up to nine months supply of jet kerosene at a fixed price when it was selling at about 70 cents a gallon, while others are already being forced to pay more than 100 cents a gallon because of the rising price of crude oil.

Some tour operators, such as Thomson Holidays, took out a sophisticated safeguard against fuel price increases by agreeing to pay a fixed sum for each passenger carried next summer in return for a guar-

antee that any rise in the cost of fuel over a level agreed in mid-July would be met by the insurance company.

Others, however, face difficulties in setting the brochure price of their package holidays for next summer, due to be published in the next few weeks. Technically, tour operators agree to set their brochure prices based on the price of aviation fuel on August 10. Experts predict that this will be about 110 cents a gallon compared with a maximum of 70 cents a gallon before the Kuwait crisis.

As the cost of a holiday flight makes up about 35 per cent of the total price of an

average package holiday, such an increase would add about £10 to the cost of each seat on a return flight of three hours each way.

If tour operators have to pass this on, their 1991 summer holidays will be considerably more expensive than those of their rivals who have an insurance safeguard.

Meetings were taking place throughout the airline industry last night as fuel buyers tried to work out their next move. Some said that the dispute could be short-lived and if they kept their nerve, the price of crude oil, and therefore of jet kerosene, would fall again before next summer. That would enable

them to match prices offered by insured competitors. Others feared that rising oil prices would cause a general economic downturn, reducing the number of people booking holidays. They pointed out that, after the last two big oil price rises in 1974 and 1980, the number of holidays booked fell by 16 per cent and 13 per cent respectively.

Whatever price the large companies do set, however, for the rest of this summer, next winter and the following summer, passengers are guaranteed that there will be no sudden fuel surcharge.

Scheduled airlines face an even greater dilemma than charter airlines. Fuel accounts for about 15 per cent of total operating costs of an average scheduled airline. Even if fuel costs doubled, therefore, it would only have a marginal effect on total flight costs.

Airlines have developed a sophisticated system of buying fuel on the futures market, often being prepared to pay a higher price now for a fixed price in the future. This involves a large outlay of cash, however, and some airlines are reluctant to commit themselves in advance, usually developing a mix of spot-priced fuel and futures.

They have to decide whether to buy fuel being offered over the next nine months at the higher price now, in the expectation that it will rise still further, or hold off and hope that the price will eventually fall. One industry expert said: "It is a real problem, and one involving political skill, managerial expertise and luck."

"Added to that, when it comes to deciding whether to raise the price of an airline ticket, everything depends on your competitor."

## British Airways says some passengers taken to Baghdad

THE crew and half the passengers of the British Airways flight stranded after the Iraqi invasion are still in Kuwait, the mother of one of the air stewardesses was told yesterday.

British Airways told Edna Sherry that the rest of the passengers had been taken to Baghdad. Mrs Sherry, from Belfast, said the airline told her that her daughter Anne, aged 29, was being held in the Regency hotel in Kuwait with the rest of the Boeing 747 crew and half of its passengers. "We are very worried," Mrs Sherry said. "Really they are all being held hostage."

Eleven children were among the 367 people on flight 149 from London to Madras and Kuala Lumpur, the Foreign Office says there are 63 Britons among the passengers. Two of the crew, air stewards Neil and Denise Dyer, aged 29 and 28, were recently married. Denise's



Among the missing in the takeover (from left): John Rattenbury, of Okehampton, Devon, Larry Banks, the British consul in Kuwait, and his wife Elizabeth, Helen Curtin, a Torquay air hostess, and Joanne Copley, from Somerset

parents, David and Mary Brice, of Chard, Somerset, were told by British Airways about the couple's "arrest".

"We are very worried that they should be in the hands of Saddam Hussein," Mr Brice said. "What makes it more difficult is the lack of information. We have heard nothing from the Foreign Office. British Airways have kept us

informed as best they can, but they are finding it difficult to get any communication."

Jeremy Upton, aged 28, and his family drove 1,000 miles across the desert to escape capture in Kuwait. Mr Upton, aged 28, his Kuwaiti wife and their daughter Hanna, aged two, slipped out of Kuwait city an hour before it was taken over by Iraqi troops.

The family began their 17-hour flight to freedom when they were awoken at 5am last Thursday by bombs falling half a mile from their home.

They loaded their jeep with petrol and drove first to the home of Mrs Upton's sister near by. They then tried to reach the British embassy but found the way blocked by fighting troops. Mr Upton, a

cargo manager for an international shipping agency, decided that the only way out was to drive south through Saudi Arabia to the former British protectorate of Dubai.

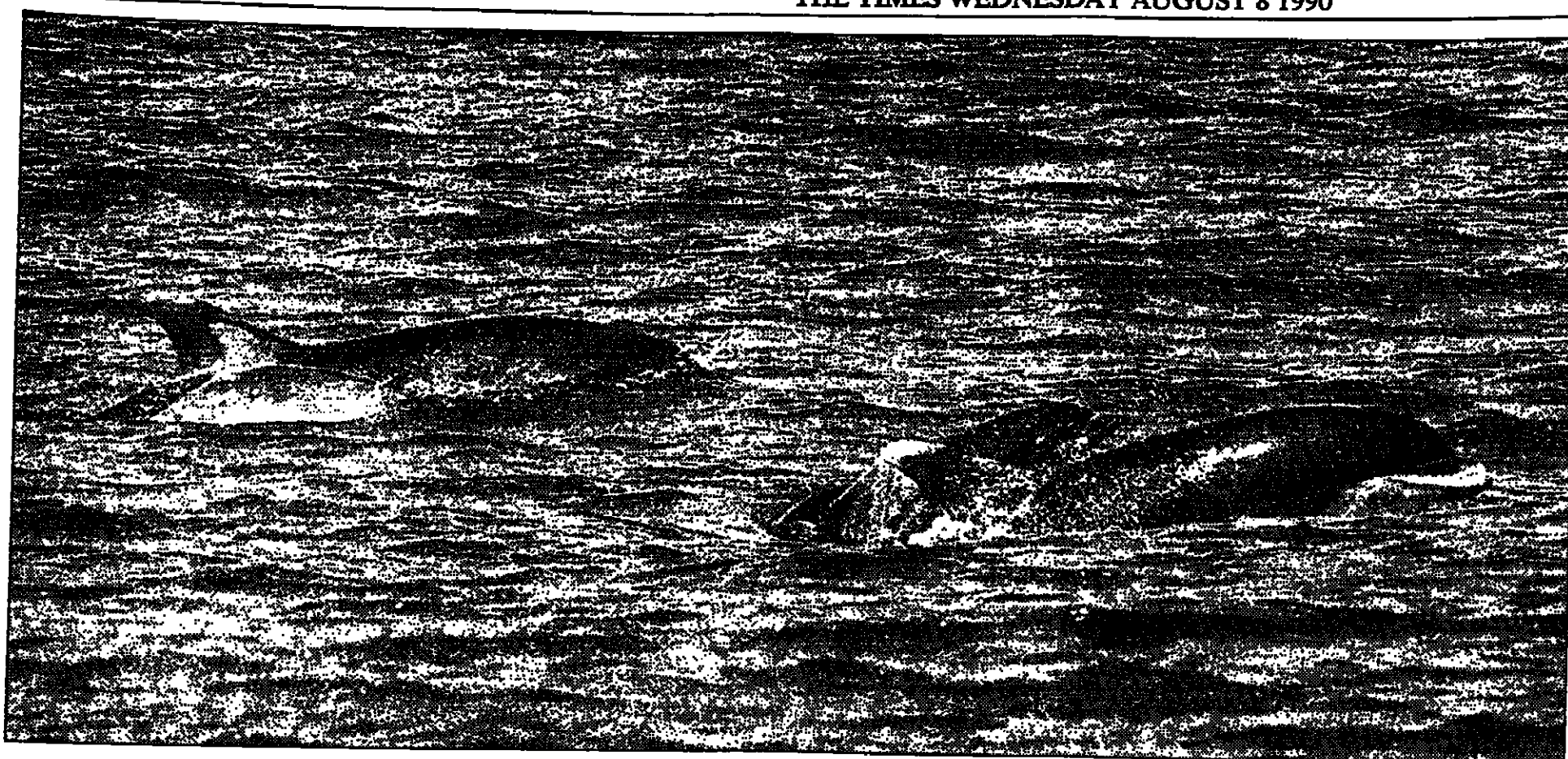
He said: "If the Iraqis had caught us indoors we would have been held under virtual house arrest. But on the open road we could have been shot. It was a potentially life-threat-

ening situation. We drove non-stop for 17 hours. The drive was a nightmare and I was almost dead at the end of it. We had terrible arguments with immigration officials over visas, but luckily we met some Kuwaiti people who helped us out."

Mr Upton, who has worked in Kuwait for seven years, related the ordeal in a telephone call from Dubai to his parents in Framlingham, Suffolk. His mother Gillian Upton said: "It was a tremendous relief when he rang to say they were safe. They plan to stay in Dubai until the position in Kuwait is clearer."

A service engineer for a military equipment firm is among Britons still believed trapped in Kuwait. The engineer, who works for a company in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, had been working on a Kuwait government contract. His family are still in Britain.





Dolphin watch: Romy O'Driscoll, a Greenpeace volunteer researcher, observing bottle-nose dolphins in Cardigan Bay during a ten-day pilot study by the environmental group. Each dolphin sighted was

photographed to identify the shape of the dorsal fin and any distinguishing features (Daniel Treisman writes). The animals' behaviour and direction were also logged. The researchers hope that

the data will reveal the size of the dolphin population in the bay, where up to 50 are believed to live. Eight species of whales and dolphins have been seen. Cardigan Bay and the Moray Firth are

thought to be the only places in Britain with bottle-nose populations and Greenpeace is campaigning to have them designated marine conservation areas. A follow-up survey is planned for October.

"We had a sighting of a group every day we were out," Isabel McCrea, Greenpeace wildlife campaigner, said. "We were helped by local fishermen who radioed us when they sighted dolphins."



## British executives still reluctant to learn about Europe

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

BRITISH businessmen and women remain stubbornly ignorant of the rest of Europe although their futures may lie there and in spite of millions of pounds being spent on their education. There is little indication that many of them are prepared to do much to improve the situation.

More than half of the business executives in a survey of 352 did not know who Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, was; fewer than half knew that CAP stood for Common Agricultural Policy; and only one in three could say in German: "Good morning, my name is Mr

Smith." The survey was carried out by Mori for the British division of Epson, the Japanese computer company, to discover if British business was prepared for the introduction of the single European market in 1992. It is not.

Only 40 per cent of those interviewed believed they were equipped to deal with the single market while 58 per cent claimed to know little or nothing about its likely effects in spite of a £14 million government campaign to sell the virtues of 1992.

The executives questioned had an equally dim view of their colleagues: only 2 per

cent believed the level of knowledge of UK businessmen and women in general was "very adequate", and 56 per cent believed it was "not at all adequate".

The survey found that 77 per cent did not know the letters ERM stood for exchange-rate mechanism; 53 per cent were able to identify Sir Leon Brittan as one Britain's European commissioners; 37 per cent knew that the headquarters of the European Commission is in Brussels; 33 per cent knew that there are 12 members of the European Community; 20 per cent did not know that Bonn is the capital of West Germany; and only 17 per cent could name their European Member of Parliament.

Six out of ten could not conduct a simple business conversation in a foreign language. Of those who could, 30 per cent spoke French, 9 per cent German and 3 per cent Italian and Spanish.

Three out of four executives agreed that the single market was likely to be the most important business event of the 1990s, yet 50 per cent of those interviewed said it would have little or no impact on their own business.

Don Pinchbeck, managing director of Epson UK, said yesterday that if this apparent complacency was borne out "there must be a risk that significant parts of British industry are going to be overwhelmed as the barriers come down completely".

The survey also indicated that British businessmen and women would be entering the single market with their prejudices complete. Nearly half thought the French disliked the British, while 29 per cent thought they were volatile.

Germans were seen as hard-working by 60 per cent, disciplined, 53 per cent; professional, 53 per cent; and well-educated, 45 per cent. The Spanish were seen as volatile by 33 per cent and unprofessional by 19 per cent.

## Drug firms back ban on brown pill bottles

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

THE drug industry yesterday supported a suggestion to ban brown pill bottles made up by chemists, which often give little information about the medicines they contain, in favour of original drug packs.

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry also demanded changes in legislation to ensure that the packs are given to patients unopened, rather than asking chemists to match the number of pills prescribed by tearing off a couple of tablets. If, for example, a doctor prescribes 28 tablets and there are 30 in the pack, then two have to be removed, with the risk that any enclosed information leaflet could be lost.

A report from the Consumers' Association, published yesterday, claimed that manufacturers were legally obliged to put key information on medicine packs, but less information was required on medicines made up or dispensed by pharmacists.

"At the moment patients who get brown pill bottles get the poorest information of all," the report in the *Which?* magazine said.

The article said that an estimated six out of ten packs were given to patients already opened. The association is calling for laws allowing pharmacists to dispense the packs which have the closest quantity of contents to the prescription.

The pharmaceutical industry association said that many generic manufacturers were now packaging their drugs in separate boxes and packets rather than selling them in bulk at only a marginal extra cost.

The Proprietary Association of Great Britain, which represents firms producing non-prescription drugs, also supported most of the recommendations, but the group is lobbying against a European Community proposal that every medicine should be accompanied by a leaflet unless all the information can be put on a bottle, as the leaflet could be lost.

## Population of England and Wales exceeds 50m as people live longer

By ROBIN YOUNG

THE population of England and Wales is growing in numbers and age, according to statistics published yesterday. By the middle of last year there were 169,000 more people in the two countries than there had been a year before, an increase of 0.3 per cent, bringing the estimated total close to 50.6 million.

The increase since the last full census in mid-1981 is estimated to have been 928,000, a rise of 2 per cent. Three-quarters of the population growth between 1988 and last year was due to more births over deaths. The rest stemmed from immigrants outnumbering those emigrating.

The figures show that the number of children aged between ten and 15 has fallen by almost a quarter since 1981. By last year there were 3.6

million in this age group, more than a million fewer than eight years before. The number of pre-school age children has risen by 341,000 (11 per cent) since 1981, bringing to 3.3 million last year the number of children aged under four. Meanwhile, the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by a fifth since 1981 to 3.5 million last year.

Recent changes in local populations include an increase of 21,000 in the population of Greater London compared with 1988, following a fall of 35,000 between 1987 and 1988. Last year's Greater London population was estimated at almost 6.76 million, the same as in 1984.

The fastest growing counties between 1985 and 1989 were Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Cambridgeshire, whose popula-

tions rose by 5.5 per cent. Among districts, the fastest growth since 1985 has been in Milton Keynes (19 per cent) and Bracknell Forest (15 per cent). Merseyside was the county with the greatest fall in population (2 per cent) between 1985 and 1989.

In Scotland, meanwhile, estimates at the middle of last year showed a population of 5,900,700, a decrease of about 3,300 over the previous year. During the year, Scotland had its lowest migration for several years with 6,200 leaving the country. About 85 per cent moved to other parts of the United Kingdom. Births exceeded deaths by 2,883.

In a review of population trends in Europe, *Lloyd's Log*, the magazine for members of Lloyd's of London, estimates that by the year 2040 one in five Europeans will be a

pensioner. One in ten will be aged over 75. In Britain in five years' time, the article says, there will be 380,000 fewer people aged between 16 and 19 than in 1987 because of a drop in the birthrate in the early 1970s.

The article points out that death rates have fallen and the average birth rate, now less than 1.9, has dropped below the replacement level which requires on average 2.1 children from every childbearing woman. *Lloyd's Log* says that by 2040 pensioners will take up one-fifth of national income, with only three people of working age, compared with five now, supporting each old person.

*Mid-1989 Population Estimates for England & Wales* (OPCS, 10 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6JF, £7.50)

## Liverpool vote may avert bankruptcy

By RONALD FAUX

AN ATTEMPT by the moderate Labour leadership on Liverpool city council to raise council house rents by £4 a week and steer the city away from bankruptcy is likely to succeed today.

The 29 hard left councillors suspended by the national executive of the Labour party may still oppose the rise but 27 Liberal Democrats will abstain if they see the city being edged further towards financial collapse. This should leave a narrow majority supporting the rent rise, part of a package of measures proposed by the Labour moderates.

In a written reminder sent out with the agenda for today's meeting the city solicitor has warned councillors of their duty to set a lawful budget. Liverpool faces a projected £3.6 million deficit on the revenue budget, a figure many councillors believe is optimistically low because it assumes that 95 per cent of Liverpoolians will pay their community charge.

Harry Rimmer, leader of

the Labour group, is unlikely to persuade the 29 rebels to drop their opposition to any rent rise, defiance of which led to their suspension by the national executive.

Paul Clark, Liberal Democrat leader, said yesterday he would again press for a coalition to restore financial stability, a move the Labour moderates have already rejected. A rent rise alone, he said yesterday, would do little to solve the city's deeply entrenched difficulties. "I suspect that the Labour package will be no more than short-term measures. Even so, we do not want to see Liverpool forced towards bankruptcy and it may be that we will abstain if the alternative is to cause financial chaos."

Meanwhile the Merseyside Development Corporation, the government-funded agency set up to regenerate the region, has reported its most successful year. It has secured £37 million of private investment for corporation-promoted projects and a further £50 million from businesses.

Don Pinchbeck, managing director of Epson UK, said yesterday that if this apparent complacency was borne out "there must be a risk that significant parts of British industry are going to be overwhelmed as the barriers come down completely".

The survey also indicated that British businessmen and women would be entering the single market with their prejudices complete. Nearly half thought the French disliked the British, while 29 per cent thought they were volatile.

Germans were seen as hard-working by 60 per cent, disciplined, 53 per cent; professional, 53 per cent; and well-educated, 45 per cent. The Spanish were seen as volatile by 33 per cent and unprofessional by 19 per cent.

## Marines school complained of poor private security

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL REPORTER

THE Royal Marines' school of music at Deal, Kent, had complained that the private guard force patrolling the site was undermined before the IRA bomb explosion last September which killed 11 bandmen, the defence ministry disclosed yesterday.

The school, protected by Royal Marines and contract security guards, had said the performance of the private force was unsatisfactory, the ministry said. It added that the number of guards at the Deal site had been increased since the attack.

Replying to a Commons defence committee report, the ministry also disclosed that the government is considering tightening the law on the control of private security firms. The committee and Labour MPs have been demanding legislation because of the increased use of commercial firms to guard sensitive defence bases. "The government is currently considering a range of options, including legislation, for improving the regulation of such

companies," the ministry said.

The committee's enquiry discovered that convicted criminals could be employed as private guards at sites that might be targets for terrorist attacks. The defence ministry said: "The government notes that the committee believes that the security companies' screening of potential employees is often inadequate."

"This is for the companies themselves to consider, and any improvements would be most welcome. The government is satisfied, however, with its own policy for carrying out checks on contract security employees at defence ministry sites."

The ministry rejected the committee's recommendation that all contracts of a security firm should be ended if it failed to meet the conditions at any defence site. "It is most certainly the government's policy that any firm whose standards were potentially dangerous at any particular installation should not be retained there," the ministry added.

Because of the expense of the ministry's own police force, private and official civilian guards will continue to be used on less sensitive

sites. A further 600 officers will, however, be recruited before the end of next year.

The use of reserve forces to take over more guard duties is being examined, although the ministry said that it could lead to recruitment problems.

Scotland Yard and provincial forces are reviewing security plans and looking at possible new strategies to combat the IRA mainland campaign (Stewart Tindler writes). Thousands of officers across the country are being urged to note or check any suspicious vehicles passing through their areas.

Yesterday as detectives continued investigations into the bomb thought to have been aimed at Lord Armstrong of Ilminster, the former cabinet secretary, Commander George Churchill-Coleman, head of the Yard's anti-terrorist branch, urged the public remain vigilant.

Police are faced with trying to discern a pattern in a campaign mounted by no more than eight or nine terrorists and their aides. Since the campaign began, in August 1988, the bombers have constantly changed tactic or target moving from military targets to establishment or political figures.

## Lyons not dishonest, QC says

THE Guinness trial jury was urged yesterday by Sir Jack Lyons not to strip him of his reputation.

Robert Harman, QC, for Sir Jack, a financier, told Southwark Crown Court in London that he had "lived under the shadow of this hour" ever since an investigation started three and a half years ago into Guinness's £2.7 billion takeover of Distillers.

Sir Jack is accused of receiving £3.3 million in allegedly illegal success fees and indemnities as part of a share support operation to help Guinness beat rivals Argyll. He and three others, Ernest Saunders, aged 55, former Guinness chairman; Gerald Ronson, aged 50, head of Heron International; and Anthony Barnes, aged 45, a stockbroker, deny 22 counts including theft, false accounting and breaches of the Companies Act.

Mr Harman, at the close of his final address on the 102nd day of the trial, said Sir Jack had always protested his innocence. He told the jury: "The verdict is yours. You are the only judges when it comes to the evidence and to assessing whether in truth dishonesty, alleged in strong language, has or has not been established."

Mr Harman, the last defence counsel to make a final speech to the jury, said Sir Jack "has lived necessarily under the shadow of this hour for more than three and a half years. During that time he has never claimed infallibility for his memory or for his judgment but he has always protested that he has not been guilty of dishonesty."

Mr Justice Henry adjourned the hearing and said he hoped to begin his summing up on Tuesday. He planned to ask the jury to retire on Monday, August 20.

## Patten rejects 'traditional' village development

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

A FARMER'S plan for a new "traditional" village in open countryside near Newbury, Berkshire, was yesterday rejected by Chris Patten, the environment secretary, in a decision that has delighted conservationists.

James Gladstone, the owner of Donnington Grove, a Grade II\* listed house, commissioned John Simpson, the "classical" architect whose plans for Paternoster Square by St Paul's Cathedral have won the support of the Prince of Wales, to design a village of 300 houses and flats. The scheme for the village of Upper Donnington, including a square, pub, shops and village hall, was

turned down by Newbury district council last year, and was the subject of a local enquiry, at which Mr Gladstone's appeal against the decision was dismissed.

In a letter published yesterday by the environment department, giving the reasons for his support of the inspector's appeal dismissal, Mr Patten agreed that there was "much that is admirable in the proposals in terms of the design of housing and new settlements". He said, however, that the proposed development would contravene planning policies designed to protect the countryside, and agreed with the inspector that it would have an adverse effect on the local surroundings.

including the Grade I listed Donnington Castle.

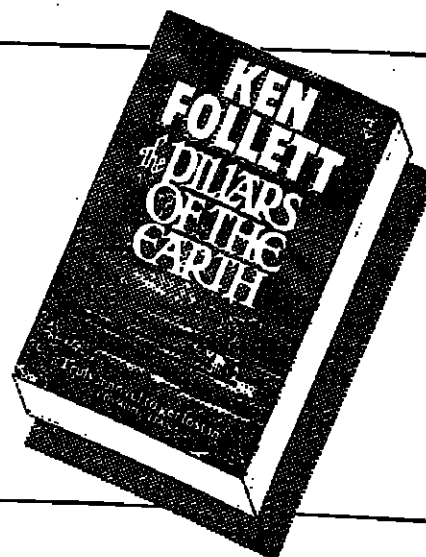
House prices in the UK continued their slide in July, falling by 0.1 per cent on the previous month, and they are now 1.7 per cent lower than a year ago, according to a survey by the Halifax Building Society published yesterday.

Council tenants on an estate in Birmingham are the first in the country to be given more say in its running under a new scheme approved by Michael Spicer, the housing minister, yesterday. Tenants on the Bloomsbury estate will sit with city councillors on a new tenant management board that will have full responsibility for the running of the estate.



Patten: village proposal would have adverse effect

# KEN FOLLETT



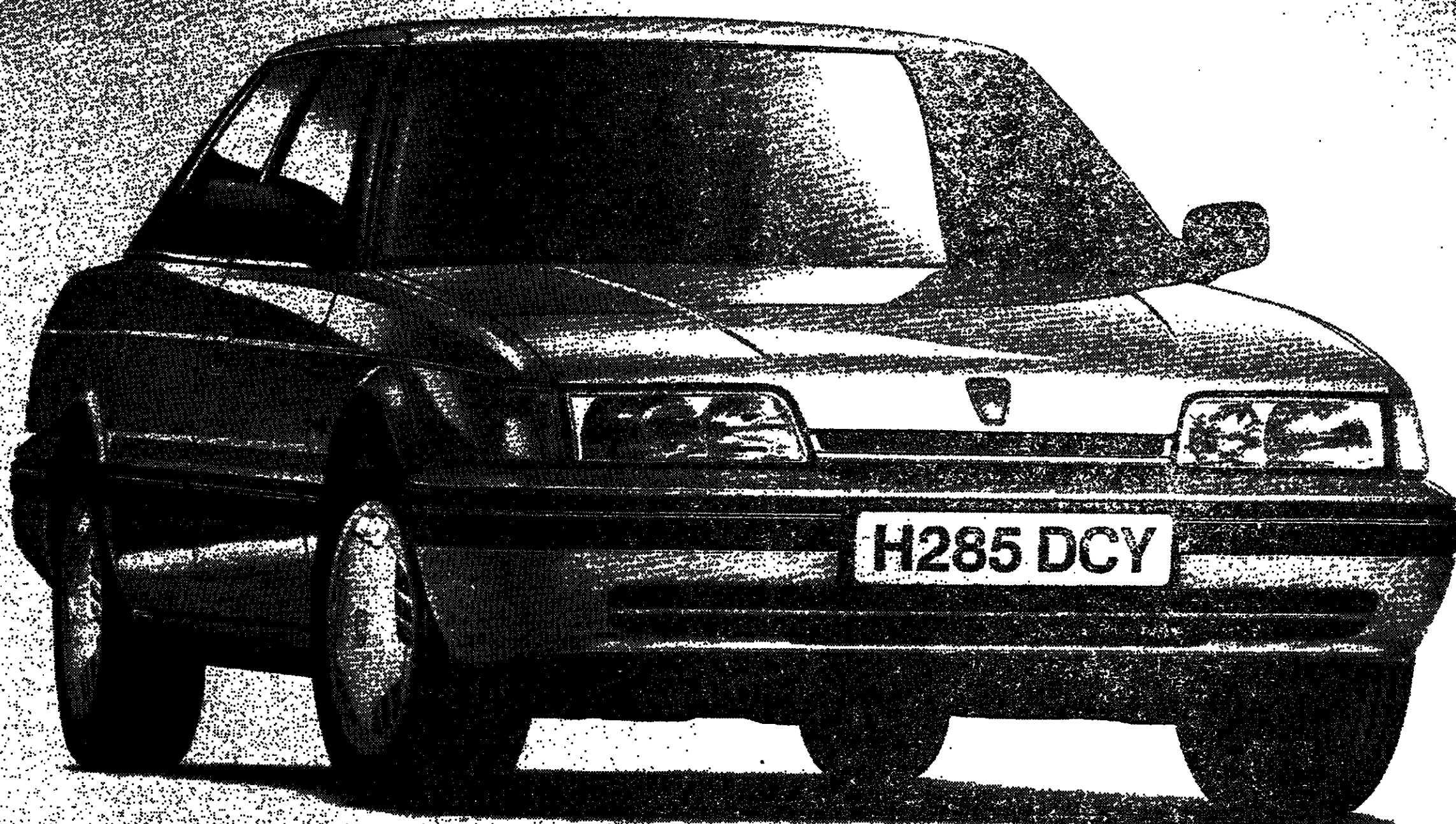
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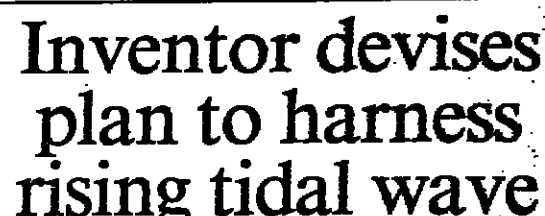
**By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR**

John Shaughnessy, a spo-

Although British Nuclear Fuel admits that the flasks are intensely dangerous, it remains convinced that the strength of the 100 ton steel containers is enough to meet any emergency.

The bridle-way will increase the tracks available by a mile to nearly six for the riders of the 200 horses of the Household Cavalry.

Two years of fund raising for the project has been boosted by £100,000 from the Sultan of Brunei. The path will be known as the Dorchester ride after the Sultan's hotel which is due to reopen in October following an extensive refit.



By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

The Heath Robinson-style system hinges on hundreds of pairs of 150-ton buoys, half air and half water-filled, supported on a gantry. Each pair is attached to a pulley set in the seabed and a central capstan or rotary engine linked to a generator.

As the tide flows in over the buoys, which are held in place by brakes on the cables, they begin straining towards the

At Wilton, Teeside Power wants to build a gas, combined heat and power, station producing 1,725 megawatts of electricity for regional boards and nearby works owned by BCI. At Sellafield, in Cumbria, British Nuclear Fuels wants to build a 160-megawatt plant, which will also produce steam for the Sellafield site, while PowerGen plans to switch from oil-fired to gas-fired generation at Grain in Kent.

\*THE LOSS IS ON ACCEPTABLE FILE PAYABLE WITHIN 30 DAYS

[illegible]

## Ferret refuge

sanctuary for ferrets abandoned as pets has been started Walton Highway, Norfolk.

Walton Highway, Norfolk.

\_\_\_\_\_



# East Europeans left singing the blues as West tightens up on visas

From ROGER BOYES  
IN WARSAW

THE street theatre of bickering queues, once so common in Warsaw, is now confined to the pavements outside Western embassies. The queue outside the British consulate is treated in the early morning to a guitarist who plays *The Visa Blues*.

The queue around the American embassy is beyond even this sour entertainment. Those entering the consular office yesterday for an interview with a US diplomat first joined the queue last November. By the time the visa is granted and stamped, it will be almost Christmas.

The question of visas for East Europeans has become one of the most pressing East-West human rights issues. It was raised with some passion at the June Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Copenhagen and is a constant irritant.

Passports are being freely issued in East Europe for the first time in more than four decades and there is a vast demand for travel. The West, partly because it is bureaucratically unprepared but chiefly because it fears a flood of emigrants, is closing its gates.

Western embassies in Sofia are dealing with 20 times as many visa applications as in 1989; in Romania there are unpleasant, frequently violent queues waiting to enter the British, American and Canadian consulates. Weary consuls throughout the region say they are doing their best to keep peace, but the real issue seems to be whether East Europeans should go through the wringer at all. The US visa form still demands to know whether the applicant is, or ever has been, a member of the Communist party.

For Britain visas have become a problem at a time when there are far more important opportunities to be grasped. The Polish civil

rights ombudsman has complained about the £20 handling fee — over a week's average wages — charged for British visas. Even if the application is turned down, the money is not returned. The British are dealing with visa applications more swiftly than ever before — many Poles, Bulgarians and Romanians can get an answer within a week — but there are still long queues to hand in application forms or see consular officers.

The joy about the opening of the East is tempered with the fear of post-communist hordes marching westwards in search of jobs. "Under the communists we only got passports if we could prove that we would return — by leaving a hostage in the form of our children, or a big house," a Polish journalist said. "Now everybody has a passport but we have to prove to the West that we are not going to stay. One hostage theory has been replaced by another."

Western anxieties that East Europeans will moonlight while abroad are amply justified. Some 19 million Poles travelled abroad last year, and Czechoslovaks, East Germans and Romanians are discovering mass tourism. A few are staying to claim asylum — granted only rarely nowadays — but many are working illegally on their tourist visas. The Poles in particular have perfected this form of "productive tourism".

The two places willing to accept Poles without visas — Berlin, still under four-power control — and Austria, are swamped at weekends by nomadic traders.

The building "jump" in West Germany is no longer dominated by the unemployed from Liverpool, but by Poles. The cheapest and most efficient servants in New Jersey are Polish and Hungarian. Typically, a young Polish couple will look after the kitchen and chauffeur duties of a wealthy Rhode Island household for \$400

(£214) a week. Does any of this matter? City authorities complain about the competition and the disorder of the East European travellers.

The West Berlin Senate recently accused the Poles of "buying too much", a bizarre grumble from a capitalist administration. Yet modern-market economies should be able to cope with transient, shadow traders providing that they are not trafficking in drugs or weapons.

Western assistance to the East is concentrating on setting up market economies, on the reasonable assumption that this will stabilise the continent. Market reforms entail bankruptcies.

In Poland, especially, unemployment is growing fast. From zero unemployment in January, the number of jobless has reached 620,000. Another 300,000 will be laid off by the close of the summer. The autumn will also see many school leavers entering the

dole queue. This is happening in a country with no unemployment culture. Little wonder that many of the applicants for tourist visas are economic migrants in disguise.

The consistent Western position would be to accept these migrants. The lesson of the 1930s is that mass unemployment does not mix well with infant democracies: the combination leads too easily to populist rabble-rousing. The West is not uniformly closing borders. The West Germans no longer demand visas from Czechoslovaks or Hungarians. Austria opened its frontiers to Romanians and Bulgarians, but quickly changed its mind.

Both Britain and France are unsure how to treat East Germans. But excessive caution seems to be the dominant policy even when it is politically inconsistent. For decades, Washington has been fighting for the right of Jews to leave the Soviet Union. Now, because the numbers are large, it

has put a ceiling of 50,000 Jewish immigrants a year. Soviet Jews are being turned away from America on the grounds that they are not sufficiently persecuted to warrant political asylum.

"When you open the window," says the Polish writer Stanislaw Lec, "you have to shut the door." That is good sense if you are afraid of draughts. But it is short-sighted politics. The East German-Polish border is difficult to cross. The East Germans, aware that they are, in effect, the frontier between the European Community and the East, search cars thoroughly.

The future of this part of Europe probably lies in an East German investment boom, funded by West German industry and supplied with cheap Polish labour: that is, in the permeability of frontiers. Instead, the barriers are higher than before and xenophobia is edging out Europhoria.

Leading article, page 11

## Jobs plunge darkens outlook for Germanies

From JOHN HOLLAND IN EAST BERLIN

EAST German unemployment has doubled in a month, and in West Germany the figures for July are the worst since 1973. Nearly one million people in East Germany, about 14 per cent of the workforce, are believed to be out of work.

The index supports the view of many German politicians and economic experts that the sooner reunification is accomplished, the sooner confidence in East German industries and enterprises will be restored.

Much of the East German workforce is on holiday and will not bear the brunt of a new wave of unemployment until the end of this month, when financial experts predict that most of East Germany's big enterprises will disintegrate for lack of funding.

The unemployment figures come amid rising anger among West German taxpayers, who are taking a closer look at the bills coming in

from the East, including unemployment benefits, and at the insistence of Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, and Theo Waigel, his finance minister, that a strong, united German economy can be created without increasing taxes.

Reiner Gohlke, co-chairman of the East German Treuhandschaft, the world's largest conglomerate with more than 8,000 formerly state-run firms and nearly six million employees, told the East German newspaper *Neue Zeit*, yesterday that "the next six months will be a real descent into the muck" for the East German economy.

Reflecting West German outrage at East Berlin's latest demands for money, Count Otto Lambdorski, the West German liberal party leader, told *Stern* magazine that increased incomes in the East should wait until productivity was brought up to scratch.

In West Germany, figures for July showed an increase in unemployment from 6.9 to 7.1 per cent, or nearly 1.9 million.

The figures represent the worst unemployment in the federal republic since July 1973, at the height of the oil crisis. Recession in the German economies is feared after last week's Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

In West Germany, petrol prices have climbed between six and seven pfennigs a litre (9.66p and 11.27p a gallon), and East German prices are expected to follow.

● **BONN:** Herr Kohl yesterday failed to persuade leaders of the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) to support his plan to bring forward German unity and pan-German elections by six weeks (Ian Murray writes).

Tomorrow, therefore, he will try in the Bundestag to shame rank and file SPD members into backing his idea, which is to switch the reunification and poll date from December 2 to October 14. The SPD wants reunification even earlier, on September 15, with the first pan-German vote going ahead on December 2 as planned.

Herr Kohl said any attempt to uncoerce the two events, would be "harmful".

Both Herr Kohl and his SPD rival, Oskar Lafontaine, agreed during their rare, one-hour meeting here, that there was an urgent need to accelerate unity to stop the East German slide into chaos.

## Britons flee blazing Greek boat

Athens — A boat carrying 112 tourists, most of them Britons, caught fire and sank off the resort island of Rhodes yesterday morning but there were no casualties (Chris Eliot writes). The tourists were on an excursion from Lindos in the northern part of Rhodes to the small island of Symi.

While out at sea, a fire started in the engine room. Three nearby craft rescued all the passengers and crew on board.

## Temple security

Amritsar — New security measures have been adopted to prevent Sikh militants from taking over the Golden Temple, the Sikh holy shrine which was once a headquarters of extremist groups. Entrances to the temple are now guarded by policemen. (Reuters)

## Jail 'squalor'

Nairobi — Political prisoners are being held in filth and squalor in the psychiatric wing of Kamiti jail, the freed journalist, Gitobu Imanyara, said. He was held for three weeks after calling for multi-party democracy in Kenya. (AFP)

## Italy air strike

Rome — Italian air traffic controllers have called an eight-hour strike for tomorrow that is likely to disrupt flights during the peak summer holiday period. The stoppage is to protest against reorganisation plans. (Reuters)

## Fire at shrine

Warsaw — A fire damaged the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestochowa, Poland's holiest shrine. The fire, which broke out at about 11.30pm, destroyed the Black Madonna, the icon to which millions of pilgrims pay homage every year, was not endangered. (AP)

## Record drought

Athens — Greece is suffering its worst drought in a century. Damage to agriculture is put at more than \$1 billion (£534 million). Authorities said that without rain, water supplies for Athens would only last until November 1. (Reuters)

## High and wide

Pietersburg — A South African farmer is to sue the air force after a pilot dropped a practice bomb near a worker in an onion field — 10 miles off target. Lourens de Jager said that it was the fifth such incident in the past three years. (AFP)



Prince Johnson, left, a Liberian rebel leader, standing over a man he had just shot near Monrovia. The man, wearing Red Cross identification, was accused of profiteering. Seconds later the rebel leader shot him dead while handcuffed to a French worker who was subsequently evacuated.

## Bhutto husband target of corruption charges

From ZAHID HUSSAIN IN ISLAMABAD

CORRUPTION and nepotism were cited as the main charges by President Isiah Khan of Pakistan when he dismissed the 20-month-old government of Benazir Bhutto on Monday. Among those who have benefited from her period in office are various members of her family, but none is more prominent than her husband, Asif Ali Zardari.

A popular figure in Karachi social circles, Mr Ali-Zardari was known as a playboy before he married Miss Bhutto in December 1987. Playing polo and going to parties were his preoccupations in those days.

His father, Hakim Ali Zardari, from a middle-class land-owning family, went into the cinema business in Karachi. Mr Hakim Ali-Zardari, who is also chairman of the public accounts committee of the national assembly, has himself been the centre of allegations of misusing his daughter-in-law's office. His son has never been involved in politics; he was associated with the construction business before his marriage.

However, after Miss Bhutto came to power in December 1988 her husband became in-

involved in industry. According to reports, he has acquired big interests in at least three sugar mills and several granite mines in Sind province, though most of the shares are said to be registered in the names of other people.

A report in *The Newsline*, an English-language monthly magazine in Karachi, disclosed that nationalised banks and financial institutions were forced to grant credit for the ventures without solid sec-

urity. Officials of the banks and financial institutions were said to have been transferred from their posts when they refused to comply with the requests of the prime minister's husband. The banks were also said to have been used to give patronage to supporters of the ruling Pakistan People's party.

Misuse of public money and pressure on the banks grew so much that the World Bank recently threatened to cut off its credit line to Pakistan.

Asif Ali Zardari: from playboy to businessman

Tariq Ali, page 10

## Clashes as Jewish youths found dead

From REUTER IN HEBRON

GUNMEN in the occupied West Bank shot dead a Palestinian woman escorting a pregnant relative to hospital in a new cycle of violence sparked by the killing of two Jewish youths.

At least 60 Palestinians were injured overnight in Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank in attacks by Israelis armed with stones and bottles, Arab hospitals said. Hundreds of Jerusalem police confronted enraged Jews before the funeral of the two Israelis, who were found dead on Monday in a ravine at the edge of the city. Police stopped cars and advised Arabs not to enter Jerusalem.

Aziza Salem Jaber, aged 25, from Hebron in the West Bank, was killed on Monday as she rode past the Kiryat Arba Jewish settlement with her pregnant sister-in-law. The driver was wounded.

"Who else but settlers could have shot at us? They were not soldiers," said Fatme Jaber, aged 60, who was in the car bearing a distinctive blue West Bank licence plate when it was hit by about ten bullets.

Aharon Dorn, head of the Jewish settlers' information centre in Hebron, said the

attack could have been related to a family feud or suspected collaboration with Israel but added that Jews may have attacked to avenge the youths' murders.

In Jerusalem, angry Israelis warned journalists to stay out of sight for their safety. In the district where one of the young Israeli victims lived, rioters shouted anti-Arab slogans and threw stones at cars.

Searchers on Monday found the bodies of Lior Tubul, aged 17, and Ronen Karamani, aged 18, stabbed and gagged with their hands bound behind their backs. Police believe that Palestinian nationalists killed the boys soon after they went missing on Saturday, and dumped their bodies in a ravine near the West Bank village of Beit Hanina.

Moshe Arens, the defence minister, told parliament yesterday that Palestinians who had openly rejoiced at the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait were unlikely to condemn civilian killings.

Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories issued a statement blaming Israel for stalling peace efforts and causing despair.

## Ceasefire by ANC branded as illegal by right

From RAY KENNEDY  
IN JOHANNESBURG

THE ceasefire in its 30-year guerrilla war announced by the African National Congress early yesterday was described as "untenable and illegal" by the right-wing white opposition Conservative party.

And the black-consciousness Pan Africanist Congress said it would intensify its conflict with Pretoria.

The ceasefire, announced by Nelson Mandela, the ANC's deputy president, after 15 hours of talks with the government in Pretoria, was viewed generally as a symbolic milestone on the road to real negotiations on a new constitution.

But there was concern about the ANC's ability to persuade its guerrillas that the "armed struggle" is over. Mr Mandela has admitted that the organisation has been unable to communicate to all of them the commitment to peaceful negotiation agreed at the first round of talks in May.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the KwaZulu homeland and leader of the Zulu Inkatha movement said more was demanded of the ANC-South African Communist party alliance than a commitment to "no new violence". More than 3,500 people have been killed in four years of warfare between Inkatha and the ANC in KwaZulu and the province of Natal.

Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative party, said the ANC executive was dominated by communists, and he did not trust communists. He said the ANC had not renounced violence but had merely called a ceasefire.

"It's a case of talk or fight," he said. "If the talks don't bring about the required result, which is the surrender of power, then the fighting continues. It is either a surrender of power or a seizure of power."

Government sources in Pretoria expressed optimism yesterday that real negotiations on a new constitution — "the real McCoy", as they termed them — would start early next year. Further exploratory talks with the ANC were expected within weeks and another meeting such as Monday's summit would be held before the end of the year.

The government sources said it was significant that the ANC had suspended the armed struggle without all its conditions being met. "This indicates their seriousness to take to the road of negotiation, and their subtlety and realism," they said.

The immediate tasks are for a working group representing both sides to identify political prisoners to be released under an amnesty to come into effect by September, and to agree on arrangements for the return to South Africa of about twenty-two thousand political exiles. The government has undertaken to pave the way by considering the repeal of sections of the Internal Security Act.

● **Murder trial:** Judgment is to be delivered today on whether Jerry Richardson, coach of the "Mandela United Football Club", should be hanged for the murder of Mokheisi "Stompie" Seipei, aged 14, a black activist.

Richardson was convicted in May. The Supreme Court is expected to rule today on whether extenuating circumstances exist in his case. Under South African law, murder without extenuating circumstances is punishable by death, although President De Klerk has announced a moratorium on executions.

The boy was murdered in January 1989 after he had been abducted to the home of Winnie Mandela, wife of the ANC deputy president.

Leading article, page 11

EAST BERLIN NOTEBOOK by Anne McElvoy

## Democracy's ills are all in the mind for the Stasi

Are you suffering from depression, disorientation, attacks of black despair and a strange compulsion to eavesdrop on your neighbours? In East Germany, these traits are likely to mark you down as a former Stasi employee, unable to drop the habits of a lifetime and yearning for the days of secret assignments.

The Charité hospital in East Berlin has set up counselling and self-help groups for the victims of democracy. They include not only the Stasi but also the legions of faithful communist functionaries, academics and writers whose carefully constructed ideological world has been shattered by events.

Since the fall of the wall and the communist regime in November doctors and psychologists across the country have reported an upsurge in mental and nervous illnesses fed by the climate of uncertainty.

The interior ministry has confirmed that isolated instances of letter-opening and eavesdropping are still occurring but says that these are the actions of "certain

individuals" who have not come to terms with the dissolution of the Stasi.

The authorities in Potsdam were recently perturbed to discover that the 200 erstwhile Stasi operatives whom they took on to work in the gardens of the Sanssouci palace still meet for their traditional weekly conference. The authorities have warily concluded that they are

practising group support rather than sedition in the bushes. Dr Alexander Schultze, a psychotherapist at the Charité, says that of the 30 beds in his special cases unit almost all are occupied by patients whose problems are related to the changes. He placed a newspaper advertisement for a self-help group "for those having difficulty in coming to terms with the past" and had 200 replies in the first week — mainly from the security service. He said: "The Stasi are the whipping boys of the reform process. They have the greatest fear of unemployment and they know they are hated. Before they were protected by fear and social status, now they are the discarded shells of the regime."

Dr Schultze is also treating an increasing number of former dissidents, disillusioned by the collapse of their reform programme into reunification. "A dictatorship creates dependency even on the part of those who reject it," he said. "Old reformers now come to me and say, 'I have no purpose, nothing to fight for any more.' Like

the state, they thrived on having a foe and a battle to fight."

Dr Schultze is pessimistic about East Germany's psychological health in the period of transition to unity. He described his countrymen as prone to inferiority complexes, "a feeling of being second-class Germans", self-doubt about their ability to cope under capitalism and an undigested bitterness at being lied to and deceived for 40 years.

If the more sentimental of us were tempted to lapse into belated regard for the peculiarities of the ancien régime, the orders to foreigners resident in East Germany from the Agency for the Provision of Services offer a powerful curative.

This dozy tentacle of the foreign ministry, which ran the lives of "residents from the non-socialist countries", and collected an inordinate sum of hard currency rent each month, remains even now free of reformist tendencies. The rules commence with the worthy preamble "harmonious co-

habitation is in the interests of all", and goes on in best utilitarian mode, "the use of the rented property should not signify the incurrance of inconvenience to other tenants of the same property". It ends with the warning: "Do not throw water or other objects from the windows."

The 8,000 *Vopos* of the East Berlin police have always suffered the reputation of being but modestly endowed with intellectual horsepower. Now that policing in the city is being organised on an East-West basis they have to suffer the indignity of driving Ladas while their *West-kollegen* drive around in Volkswagens, and their threadbare uniforms are reminiscent of bus conductors in the 1950s.

Adding insult to injury, the West Berlin police are insisting they be retrained and debriefed before they can do patrols there.

"Their level of knowledge is execrable," Georg Schlecht, West Berlin's chief commissioner, said recently.





# Time to open closed ranks

Martin Jacques

In one area the Thatcherites have consistently had a point. More than that, they have been almost alone in addressing it. They have insisted that there is a problem with the professions. By contrast, the Labour party has remained determinedly silent, so one assumes that they are more or less content with the status quo. The problem with the Thatcherite critique of the professions, though, is that it is too narrowly conceived, beginning and ending with the market. The result is an approach which is at best half-baked.

We live at a time when there is a growing emphasis on the importance of flexibility. Jobs should not be jobs for life. Skills should be transferable, enabling people to move from one occupation to another. Training — the buzzword of the modern economy — is to be available not only after school but throughout one's working life.

Yet the professions have a very different ethos. It is assumed that one enters a profession for life, and the corollary is that it is extremely difficult to gain entry later in life.

The academic world is a classic example. The majority of academics make their way via a degree, a higher degree and a string of academic articles. If one has not got a post by one's late twenties, it is very difficult to gain entry later in life.

The same goes for medicine. It is extremely difficult, indeed well nigh impossible, to be admitted to medical school in your late thirties. Even in a less regimented profession like journalism, late entry is extremely unusual. Indeed, it is very rare to see a senior post on a newspaper being advertised. Like the other professions, in practice journalism operates something akin to a closed shop.

The effect of this series of closed doors is extremely damaging. It is virtually impossible for academics to be seconded to the civil service for two or three years, or vice-versa. Yet such an interaction would clearly be highly desirable. Similarly, many academics would benefit from a period on a newspaper, allowing them to use their knowledge in other ways, giving them experience of writing for a different and much wider audience. Likewise, many journalists would learn much from a spell in a university. Such traffic, though, remains virtually unknown.

Even more damaging than this short-term inflexibility, however, are the long-term barriers. The standard argument against a woman in her late thirties with

two children gaining entry to medical school is that by the time she is qualified she will have only 20 years of her working life left. But this ignores the different experiences she would bring to a profession which is dominated by men who have started their ascent up the medical ladder at 18 and have known nothing else. She is quite likely to make a much better general practitioner, while some areas of medicine, for example geriatrics, might benefit from being staffed by such older people.

University life patently suffers from the very limited outside experience of most academics. An intake of journalists, civil servants or business people would enormously enrich many university departments, yet given present practices such an influx is inconceivable.

The inflexibility that characterises many professions has become increasingly anachronistic as professionalism itself has permeated a growing number of occupations. Once it was confined to a handful of skills, but now the professional ethic has become characteristic of many areas of employment. The result is that the mystique once associated with the "professions" has largely gone. Increasingly, the skills associated with these jobs overlap with the skills required in traditionally less vaunted kinds of work.

In this democratic era, what was once the preserve of the few has become the preserve of the many. To be it air travel, car ownership or the professional qualification. Yet the ideology of professionalism, particularly in the older professions, remains stuck in the past.

This is not an argument against professionalism as such. Nor is it to suggest that barriers to entry based on professional qualification are a bad thing. On the contrary, they are rather desirable. It is just not true that market values offer a better organising principle for the professions than the professional ethos which insists on expertise, qualification, service and standards. One of the reasons why the Thatcherite assault on the professions has failed to convince either the professionals or the public is widespread anxiety about the dilution of this ethos.

That said, the nature of the professions needs to be democratised in a manner which makes them far more porous, flexible and open. Many old distinctions have become increasingly blurred: between doctors and nurses, between solicitors and barristers, between academics and journalists. What is more, in an era when people will live much longer and also, one hopes, have longer working lives, the old model of a skill or profession for life becomes increasingly outmoded. Why not an academic for five years, a civil servant for ten, followed by a spell as a doctor?

...and moreover

## CRAIG BROWN

From Letters to the Editor, August 8, 2050

Sir, I read with a bewilderment bordering on anger that the fine old English expression "Earwiged Earwiged" for so long used in ringing tones by Mr Speaker as he parades into the chamber of the House of Commons, is to be heard no more. Is no great tradition to be left untouched? Since its adoption in the 1990s, this daily ritual has become part of the fabric of our way of life, a symbol of our national dignity. Combined with the fine, almost mystical, daily action of Mr Speaker in raising his fist in the air a full three times before performing the ceremony of Crushing the Lager Can, this ancient call seemed to symbolise all that is best in the British way of life. Yours faithfully, A.N. Moore (Miss).

August 9, 2050

Sir, May I shed a little light on those misty of time in which Miss Moore believes the expression "Earwiged Earwiged" to have been lost? This is undoubtedly a reference to the wig Mr Speaker used to wear (these were the days, you should remember, before a cure for baldness had been found). The cry — literally "Ear Wig On" — was intended to inform the attendants that his somewhat ill-fitting toupee was placed over his ears and he was now ready to proceed. I, too, regret the passing of this age-old cry. Alas, it is not the only part of our heritage to have been deemed fuddy-duddy by the modernists: one remembers with no little regret the recent abandonment of platform shoes by His Majesty on state occasions, the phasing out of the Slouching of the Guards ceremony at Buckingham Palace and the still more ludicrous attempt to turn the Royal Opera Museum into some new-fangled arena for "live entertainment" pulpitising with "performers". I fear this country is in grave danger of losing its cultural identity. Yours truly, Paul Scruton (Major).

August 11, 2050

Sir, Further to the points raised by Major Scruton in his letter of August 9, may I add that our

great national institutions are not alone in suffering the onslaught of erosion? Personal manners, too, have declined these past few decades. At the turn of the century, when civility was still the rule, people would introduce themselves to strangers with a cheery, "Who you lookin' at, then?", to which the correct reply would be, "What's your problem?" One would then be invited by one's new acquaintance to "Come outside and say that". This delightful greeting is now a thing of the past, having gone the way of the dear old flick-knife, along with the overcrowded railway train. I am, sir, your obedient equal, Roger Welch.

August 12, 2050

Sir, My grandmother can still remember those balmy days when, upon buying a pair of stockings, one could rely on them producing a first-rate ladder within a matter of weeks, or even days. Alas, those heady times are no more. Today stockings are manufactured by vast multinational companies which have obliterated the ladder. Their products are thus dismally uniform and predictably characterless. O tempora, O mores! Yours faithfully, Woodrow Foot.

August 14, 2050

Sir, Further to Mr Welch's letter of August 11, can any of your readers explain the origin of the charming expression, "Shut your mush or I'll bash your block off"? I keep hearing it in the season of old Channel 4 films from the 1990s. They certainly don't make them like that any more. Yours faithfully, Kenny West.

August 15, 2050

Sir, "Shut your mush or I'll bash your block off" is now, of course, the solemn expression employed by His Majesty before his formal address to the House of Commons for the king's speech. Literally translated, it means, I believe, "a warm welcome to one and all" — and it serves as a reminder of, merrier times. Yours truly, Colin Wyatt.

David Owen urges an anti-Iraq embargo that would not expose Saudi Arabia to further danger

# Sanctions by sea to beat Baghdad

The mandatory UN Security Council resolution blocking all trade with Iraq and Kuwait is an important step towards fulfilling the hopes of the UN founders at the San Francisco conference in 1945. Over the next few months the impact of this resolution may be so devastating to Iraq's economy that its leaders will accept the return of the Kuwaiti government, perhaps followed by UN-supervised elections in Kuwait. Yet even after the passing of this resolution, President Bush is reported to be trying to persuade Saudi Arabia to prevent oil from Iraq and Kuwait passing through the pipeline that crosses their territory to the Red Sea. Were Saudi Arabia to interfere with the pipeline, it would become still more politically and militarily exposed. The Saudi pipeline carries only some 600,000 barrels a day, about one million barrels a day less than the Turkish pipeline.

If Saudi Arabia interfered with the pipeline it would give the Iraqis the very excuse to invade that they may well be hoping for. When a nation allows a pipeline to cross its territory, it commits itself

to permitting a continuous flow. Blocking a pipeline has far greater implications for international relations than stopping another country's lorries travelling along one's roads. Once pipelines are blocked or blown up, a state of war effectively exists between the countries involved. To demand that Saudi Arabia act in this way is to urge that it declare war. Before asking Saudi Arabia to do this, the US and Europe should station substantial forces on its territory, ready to repel Iraqi tanks and aircraft. If the western allies were to bomb the pipeline from the air, they would be asking a lot if they expected the Saudis to refuse to repair the pipeline or to allow Iraqi civilians in to repair it.

Turkey's decision to stop piping Iraqi oil on to ships of any nationality is courageous. This provides a formula that the Saudis might adopt. Nevertheless, Turkey's position is much stronger than that of Saudi Arabia. It probably has sufficient forces of its own to withstand an Iraqi invasion. If Iraq attacked Turkey, Nato would be obliged to come to its defence, for it is a member state. The UN would do better to

concentrate on banning the carrying of oil from Turkey or Iraq in ships registered in member states, and on preventing the unloading or transporting of oil products. In this way, tankers flying flags of convenience from countries unwilling or unable to enforce a ban would find no outlet. The UN could now be asked to monitor ships at the ports of Incirlik in Turkey and Yanbu in Saudi Arabia. Monitoring ships from ports in Iraq and Kuwait could best be done by US and Soviet satellites, with the information being passed to the UN.

Such a maritime blockade would have the immense advantage of making it unnecessary to single out Saudi Arabia or Turkey. Effectively, their pipelines could no longer be used for Iraqi or Kuwaiti oil, because no other country would be ready to draw it off.

A maritime embargo will have its critics — mainly people who draw the wrong lessons from history. In 1966, following Ian Smith's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, the UN Security Council passed a resolution banning oil shipments to

Rhodesia. The resolution allowed an offshore patrol by the Royal Navy to stop oil tankers reaching the refinery at Beira.

On April 9, 1966, the Security Council called on the British government to prevent, by force if necessary, the arrival at Beira of vessels believed to be carrying cargoes of oil for Rhodesia. The problem was that Britain, France and the United States, as permanent members of the Security Council, refused to countenance a wider blockade covering ports in South Africa. So while the Beira patrol was successful, South Africa flagrantly breached the resolution by offloading oil and conveying it to Rhodesia by road and rail.

Some critics of a maritime embargo believe it involves a massive deployment of naval forces. This is not so. An effective embargo can be imposed as well at the receiving ports as at the ports of loading. Impounding tankers known to be carrying oil from Iraq or Kuwait, or turning them around at the mouth of the Gulf would be far less dangerous than trying to prevent them ever being loaded.

The precondition of a maritime

blockade is that all maritime nations abide by it. With the end of the cold war, it is likely that the Soviet Union will co-operate in such an embargo for the first time. In his article in *The Times* on Monday, Zbigniew Brzezinski warned that the Soviet Union would make a "giant geopolitical gain if it joined some formal collective action against Iraq". That is true, but if we are to make the UN work effectively in the new era, we must be ready to accept Soviet involvement. Similarly we must co-operate with China, whose willingness to vote for action against Iraq shows a welcome readiness to play an active role in the UN.

Iran too may decide to co-operate with the UN. It stands to gain by increasing its oil output and from higher prices. In the process it may return from isolation, bringing greater stability to the region.

For all these reasons, President Bush would do well to promote a complete maritime blockade, rather than the far more inflammatory course of expecting Saudi Arabia to interfere with its pipeline.

# Military orders in civilian clothing bring down Benazir

Tariq Ali explains how the Pakistani prime minister's naive exuberance could provide no match against the hard-nosed men of the army

General Aslam Beg, the leader of Pakistan's strongest political formation, and the chief of army staff, stated bluntly on July 1: "We do not believe in chasing shadows. We believe in battering at the root cause of evil and eliminating it for once and for all." At the time he was assumed to be referring to the perpetrators of violence in the southern province of Sind, but such an assumption now seems to have been wishful thinking.

The removal of Benazir Bhutto and her elected government is the Pakistan army's birthday present to the nation, which will celebrate the 43rd year of its existence next week. The dismissal may have been implemented by President Ghulam Ishaque Khan, but the orders undoubtedly emanated from the military GHQ in Rawalpindi, and a green light was clearly visible in the State Department in Washington. What we have been witnessing in Islamabad over the last few days is a military intervention in civilian clothing.

Why was Benazir Bhutto's regime toppled? The reasons provided by Ghulam Ishaque Khan centre on the charge of corruption and nepotism, but if this were so, why was the evidence not shown to Pakistan's parliament? Accusations concerning the prime minister's husband, Asif Zardari, have been floating around for more than a year, and Miss Bhutto has consistently asked to be shown the evidence. Even if Zardari is corrupt, it is hardly a reason for overthrowing an entire government. It is well known that during the military dictatorship of General Zia, corruption linked to the heroin mafia reached new heights. There were some who alleged that great personal and family rewards were reaped by Ghulam Ishaque (who was then a loyal supporter of the dictatorship) and a minister in successive Zia governments). If corruption were sufficient to re-

move governments, Pakistan would have been without an administration from 1962 onwards, and the army's high command would have been permanently debarricaded from holding political office.

Benazir Bhutto's election victory in November 1988 took the high command by surprise. Inter-services intelligence had poured in massive funds to aid the anti-Bhutto forces, and they believed that voters could be bought on the free market. So confident was the army, that a few weeks before the election General Beg assured a meeting of officers from a special commando unit in Nawabshah that the People's Party would lose and the "two ladies" (Benazir and her mother Nusrat Bhutto) would be encouraged to settle indefinitely in Europe. When the right-wing parties failed to secure a majority, the army chiefs were persuaded by Washington to tolerate a Bhutto regime.

For her part, the new prime minister was forced to accept two vital pillars of the *ancien régime*: Ishaque Khan as president and Sahibzada Yakub as foreign minister. Both men remain in place to face the turbulent times ahead. Thus the People's Party government was compromised from the very beginning.

A more experienced and astute politician, surrounded by even wiser and older heads, might have outmanoeuvred the uniforms, but it would not have been easy. Benazir's team initially generated a great deal of enthusiasm, but a naive exuberance could not compete with the hard-nosed men of the army and the civil bureaucracy — the two institutions which have had *de facto* power in Pakistan since its inception in 1947.

The People's Party often gave the appearance of being interested only in power and jockeying for key positions in government and state, and in access to lucrative



import/export licences. Benazir Bhutto never presented a reform programme to parliament. Her excuse was that it would have been defeated by a combined opposition.

Although the Bhutto government did little to annoy the army — indeed went so far as to accept the GHQ line of backing the most recalcitrant wing of the Afghan rebels — it created a democratic ambience which irritated the generals. All political prisoners were released, and the press in Pakistan was given total freedom. The country's three preceding military dictatorships were roundly condemned in government publications. The Bhutto government refused to implement the Shariat Bill the sole function of which was

to use the obscurantist cloak of religion to diminish further the position of women in Pakistan. Unable to satisfy the aspirations of her supporters Benazir Bhutto fed them on democratic rhetoric. Even this was considered unacceptable by the army power brokers.

Matters came to a head in the province of Sind, where the People's Party won an overwhelming electoral majority. Karachi, the largest city in the country was torn by ethnic violence instigated by the heroin mafia. This predated Benazir Bhutto's election victory, but the violence escalated last year when a conservative ethnic formation, the MQM decided to make the province ungovernable. Sindhi national-

ists responded in kind, and the People's Party government was caught in the crossfire. The army demanded the right to set up military courts and administer summary justice. Benazir Bhutto, remembering the similar events in the Baluch province which led to the coup against her father in 1977, refused the requests. The generals have responded by removing her from office.

Perhaps in other circumstances Washington would have prohibited any such move, but the present critical situation in the Gulf requires the stability of the Pakistani armed forces. Several Pakistani military divisions have been leased to Saudi Arabia, and if Saddam Hussein moved towards Riyadh, more would be needed. The Pakistan army has been an important part of US strategy for defending the status quo in the Persian Gulf. In the past, whenever they have been compelled to choose between an elected government and the army, the United States has backed the army. The events of this week, alas, have proved no exception.

President Ishaque has promised fresh elections on October 24, but the dice are loaded. Politicians rejected by the electorate have been appointed to head a new caretaker government. The new prime minister, Mustafa Jatoi, was badly defeated by the votes of his own peasants in Sind. He was elected to parliament to represent a rotten borough in the Punjab, owned by his friend Mustafa Khar, who Khar has now been repaid by being given with a cabinet post. So much for the fight against nepotism.

Veteran acolytes of the late General Zia have been appointed governors in strategic provinces, such as the industrialist Mahmood Haroon in Sind. The plan is obvious. The opposition failed to defeat Bhutto with a vote of no confidence in parliament. It has now been handed power by the army. If it looks incapable of winning an election in October, there is little doubt that the polls will be postponed and then, if necessary, postponed again. It does not augur well for democracy in Pakistan or for peace in South Asia. Tariq Ali is a writer and broadcaster.

## Can't go on, must go on

Six months after the death of Samuel Beckett scholars are beginning to squabble over his literary remains. One of the Nobel prize-winning writer's stated wishes was that his only unpublished play should be allowed to gather dust and remain unperformed. The three-act play, *Eleutheria* (Greek for freedom) was written in 1947, just months before Beckett completed *Waiting for Godot*.

He insisted that the play remain unpublished, but now Professor Katharine Worth is urging that his wishes be swept aside. The emeritus professor of drama and theatre studies at London University believes it is nearly time to overrule Beckett's insistence that the play should continue to languish in the Humanities Research Center at Texas University.

"Like most Beckett scholars I would love to see it published," she says. "I understand the hesitation to rush anything out, given Beckett's wish, but a year or so after his death I think it would be reasonable."

Beckett scholars have long known about *Eleutheria*, which is quite different in style from his later pieces. "The technique is very ingenious," says Professor Worth. "The stage is divided into two areas. One side is almost empty, while the other is a heavily furnished room dominated by material objects."

published," he says. "As far as the family and literary executors are concerned, we will respect his wishes." And what of the future? "We will continue to stand by his wishes," says Edward Beckett.

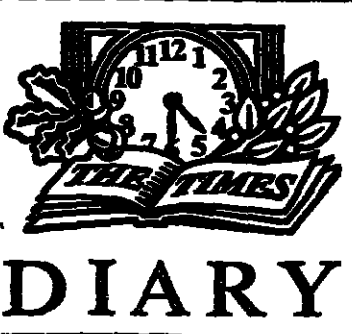
Professor Worth can only speculate as to why Beckett withheld publication. "Perhaps he thought of it as an apprentice work," she says. Beckett's British publisher, John Calder, has a slightly different explanation. "I think he withheld it as too personal. The man in the play is surrounded by a family who get on his nerves. People might see it as a picture of himself."

They'll probably publish it when Godot gets here



## Seemly meetings

Full fathom five beneath the fresh air of freedom after his hasty departure from cabinet last month, Mr Joe Hagger, a trade union negotiator at the Department of Trade and Industry, has made a spirited plea for his recall. "She shouldn't have sacked him yet, we haven't met him since he got the job last July."



One might expect a common or garden handshake to do the trick, but conflicting sets of Anglo and Gallic safety procedures may prevent such initial contact. An exchange of helmets has been mooted. However the British construction helmet with its protective ridge does not match up to French health and safety regulations, while in turn the French number is not acceptable in Britain.

The vexed question is being considered by Gerard Vidal, a director of Eurotunnel. Perhaps the two sets of workers will stay firmly put and wave across the divide. Or will there be an exchange of English brown ale and French champagne? "I am looking into it," says Vidal.

As Nicholas Ridley inhales the fresh air of freedom after his hasty departure from cabinet last month, Mr Joe Hagger, a trade union negotiator at the Department of Trade and Industry, has made a spirited plea for his recall. "She shouldn't have sacked him yet, we haven't met him since he got the job last July."

## Net assets

The announcement of Sir Geoffrey Owen's retirement from the editor's chair at the *Financial Times* prompts the veteran journalist to make a confession. In his first years he baffled colleagues by insisting on taking leave every June, whatever international crisis might happen to be raging. "I was playing tennis at Wimbledon," he says.

Possibly his finest sporting moment was in 1958, the year he joined the *FT*. As an unseeded no-hoper Owen was pitched into the high drama of a centre court confrontation with the highly regarded Australian, Ashley Cooper. "I got one set off him," recalled Owen, who struck a great blow for English pride by the feat. Cooper beat Owen and went on to win the men's singles title. "After that I never got beyond the second round," confesses Owen, "which is why I decided to stick to journalism."

## Pain of parting

While Harold "Hooky" Walker, our ambassador to Iraq, continued his annual holiday in Woking last night, the blame for approving his departure from Baghdad was being passed around Whitehall like a scorching dinner plate. Conscious of the prime minister's wrath that our man should be allowed home on the eve of Saddam Hussein's blitzkrieg, the Foreign Office declined to say who had given him the nod to pack his bags.

He would have to apply for leave in the normal way," said an

FO spokesman. "The application would have been dealt with at senior official or ministerial level."

Which official? Which minister? Not a matter for discussion, replied the spokesman. "This has infuriated Tory MPs who are demanding an investigation."

David Howell, chairman of the Commons select committee on foreign affairs, said: "Ministers could have said that no ambassadors should leave their posts. When I was in Cairo in April there was a feeling that given the ruthless ambition of Hussein, and that he was determined to be the Mr Big in the Middle East, he should have been taken seriously. But I was surprised in London to find that feeling had been discounted. It's very galling."

More to the point, those sceptical of ever rising M16 expenditure are wondering what its Middle East operation was doing in Baghdad. Ambassadors always see intelligence messages sent home. The departure of Mr Walker is a sure sign that no such message warning of an invasion was sent. The only consolation is that the CIA also let their ambassador leave Iraq.

Ever since the appearance of the first world war Kitchener army recruitment poster, advertising agencies have sought novel ways of persuading youngsters to join the forces. Last week Collett Dickinson Pearce, the agency that handles the army's account, produced an eye-catching dummy which was rejected before it reached the Ministry of Defence. Why? It featured a picture of Saddam Hussein.





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## GAINING WHITE CONFIDENCE

The dissolution of apartheid continued this week with the suspension by the African National Congress of its "armed struggle" against the South African state. After last year's peaceful anti-communist revolutions in Europe, the ANC would have been foolish to cling doggedly to an obsolete communist model of violent revolution. By opting instead to follow the examples of Lech Walesa and Vaclav Havel, Nelson Mandela has shown that his long imprisonment has not left him a mental prisoner of the past. He has fulfilled the proper conditions for a constitutional "round table" and hence called the bluff which the ANC's armed struggle had become to South Africa's whites.

President F. W. de Klerk has at last been given some return for his concessions to Mr Mandela to offer his recalcitrant right-wing opponents: evidence that the ANC can renounce violence. The armed struggle had become a shibboleth for both sides, and had to be consigned to oblivion before they could plunge into serious politics. "War is nothing but a continuation of politics with the admixture of other means," wrote Clausewitz. That maxim can now be reversed. Black/white politics in South Africa must become the continuation of a kind of war by other means.

That said, neither of these remarkable antagonists can yet congratulate himself. They are only approaching the starting post of a race for political supremacy. Nobody can pretend that the formal "armed struggle" was the true cause of past black/white mistrust. The Boer tribal ideology of apartheid itself was a rationalisation of fear, and this fear cannot lightly be dismissed, even as the rigidities of apartheid are steadily broken down.

The fear is the fear not of black rule as such. It is fear of anarchy, of insecurity, of corruption and crass incompetence which white South Africans see realised everywhere in black Africa to the north. A British prime minister, Balfour, may have spoken quaintly when he declared in 1909 that equal rights for South African blacks would threaten white civilisation.

## MIGRANT TRIBES OF EUROPE

Eastern Europe is on the move. In their tens of millions, undaunted by queues for visas which can take a year or more, they are coming: Poles, Hungarians, Romanians, Bulgarians, Czechs, Yugoslavs, now even Albanians. They are moving west, just as some of their forebears did, for the oldest and best of reasons: to earn their fortunes. Many work seasonally as "tourists" and return home with hard currency savings as a hedge against inflation. Some do not return, but will cherish memories of the old country through generations as yet unborn. For the present they are grateful to work in the West, quite often as the menials of wealthy descendants of previous waves of emigrants.

Yet the West is reluctant to open wide its doors. Less liberal in this matter than the despised Victorians, modern democracies are reluctant to permit another great migration from the East like those of the 19th century or the Dark Ages. The exception — West Germany — proves the rule. Bonn has accepted the word of anybody who can produce even a vestige of evidence of German ancestry. But these "resettlers", who may eventually number several million, are tolerated only because they are, in some ill-defined ethnic sense, Germans. Dormant xenophobia is awakened in Germany too where Poles are concerned.

The British, like the Americans, have been criticised for failing to relax their requirements for entry from Eastern Europe. Tourist visas are no longer needed by Hungarians or Czechs in several Western European states. British consuls not only insist upon visas, but issue them only on strict conditions, and charge relatively high fees for them. American officials still want to know whether the applicant was ever a communist: under the circumstances, an invitation to dishonesty.

Despite these deliberately restrictive policies, the Anglo-Saxon countries continue to be popular destinations for these migrant workers. English is the foreign language spoken by the young. The United States, Britain and

tion. But it has been the violence of the townships and particularly in Natal, far more than the organised efforts of the ANC's "military wing", that has unnerved whites to the point where even moderates have backed drastic emergency measures. That fear of anarchy must be removed if Mr Mandela and the moderate wing of the ANC are to find in Mr de Klerk a white leader capable of delivering even a share, let alone a totality, of political power.

The ANC leaders should now follow the renouncing of violence — in so far as it is within their power — by reasserting the movement's Christian and pacifist roots, rather than the Marxism-Leninism introduced into its culture, largely in exile, by the South African Communist Party. Mr Mandela calls himself a socialist, but socialism is a grim reaper of African freedoms. It is no way to unify the disparate groups that must be reassured by the ANC's message, especially if the ANC is to carry any credibility with the Asian, coloured and Zulu groups on whose behalf it is presuming to negotiate in its dealings with Mr de Klerk.

The ANC has to convince South Africans that it can engage in a relevant political debate, can make genuine concessions and keep its word. It needs an economic programme dating from 1990, not 1960 (let alone 1860). It needs a democratic leadership capable of imposing its discipline and authority, notably in Natal. However glamorous Mr Mandela may be considered outside South Africa, to the whites there he is still an unknown quantity. The risk is not that Mr Mandela will be loathed as an extremist, but that he may be dismissed as an amateur. Nowhere could he do more to strengthen his standing throughout South Africa than by pacifying Natal. As the most fateful dialogue in South African history begins, Mr Mandela must convince his countrymen that the reasonableness he has shown by abandoning violence is typical, not untypical, of his people.

Canada all have established networks of East European exiles. Those who have lived under communism often find the more *laissez faire* culture of Britain and America preferable to the legal traditions of countries geographically and psychologically closer to their own. This preference is nothing to complain of.

If the European Community is widened to include central Europe, as Mrs Thatcher advocated so warmly at Aspen last Sunday, all member states (and others which treat all Community citizens alike) will have to adapt their immigration laws to the new circumstances. East European immigration is now a fact of life for the West.

Capitalism will indeed raise living standards in former communist economies; but as the phoney jobs are eliminated by market forces, anything up to a quarter of the workforce may become redundant for years to come. In East Germany unemployment is reported to have reached one million, 14 per cent of the workforce. The enterprising will in any case want to work in high-wage economies. On the Continent and in America they are already competing for jobs with non-European immigrants and guest workers. There is dangerous potential here for future ethnic tension.

The large pool of skilled labour in Eastern Europe should be recognized as a blessing for the West, not feared as a threat. The way to keep the influx within bounds is for the Community to allow free trade with its eastern neighbours, for the latter to relax the remaining restrictions on western investment, and for the lifting of visa restrictions on East Europeans to be accompanied by a vigorous attempt to ensure that those who do work in Community countries also pay taxes there. Guest workers who discharge their obligations to their host states are entitled to be treated with respect. With the legalisation of the existing black market in labour between East and West, the European Community faces an important test.

## LAYING LUSITANIA'S GHOSTS

With the sinking of the Lusitania in 1915 global war seemed to reach a new level of brutality. The loss of 1,201 passengers and crew after the liner was torpedoed by a German submarine off Ireland caused shock waves which affected the course of the First World War. Although two years were to elapse before the United States joined Britain's side, the destruction of so large a merchant vessel played a large part in that decision.

The German action was "wholesale murder and nothing else" said *The Times* in an outraged editorial the next day. King George V, reflecting national disgust, solemnly struck the Kaiser and seven other members of the German and Austrian royal families from the list of Garter knights. How far the monarch was justified in doing so is once more the cause of academic argument. Research, reported yesterday in *The Times* by a Canadian historian, Terence Robson, has led him to recommend that the Queen should consider posthumously restoring the German royals to Garter rank.

Mr Robson's belief, supported by convincing evidence, is that the 32,000-ton Cunard liner was indeed carrying a large quantity of munitions from the USA to Britain. He thus substantiates the German claim that it was a legitimate target for attack. He further alleges that the hard-pressed British government, particularly Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, strongly suspected that the ship would be attacked. The politicians, he says, let it happen because of the impact of such a human tragedy on American public opinion.

The master of the Lusitania always claimed that a coded signal he received from the Admiralty led him into a U-boat trap. Other vessels had certainly been sunk in the same area, and shortly before the Lusitania's last voyage, the German ambassador in Wash-

ington warned Americans not to sail on it. The liner did not have a destroyer escort and failed to exercise evasion procedures. There have also been reports that the Ministry of Defence, which has carried out two salvage operations since the last war, might have removed some of the explosives from the hold — possibly to sustain the British case that no more than a few small arms were on board.

If the Lusitania was indeed carrying munitions, government ministers at the time must have known. Given the dangerous seas off Ireland, they would also have appreciated the risk the ship was running. On the other hand, for ministers later to deny all knowledge and to blacken the name of Britain's enemy, while it may fall short of the highest moral standards, can at least be excused by the nature of war.

The other, more Machiavellian, allegation that the incident was a deliberate frame-up by the British is less sustainable. If true, then it was only partially effective. A month later the Kaiser promised that U-boat attacks on civilian shipping would cease. But his words were not matched by his navy's deeds. He said it again in September. But the sinkings went on until the following summer and, after a break until February 1917, were then resumed. Two months later America declared war.

Hence to redeem the Kaiser's blemished reputation by restoring him to the most ancient and noble order of British chivalry would seem to be overdoing historical correction. The Lusitania was only the most conspicuous example of a rash, ruthless and counter-productive German policy. The best that can be done is to admit that time has healed relations between the states concerned. The British government should lay to rest the many ghosts which haunt this tragedy by making a comprehensive statement of the facts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### World enforcement of economic sanctions on Iraq

From Mr Leo Scheiner

Sir, The United Nations sanctions, which will inevitably be backed by the US military effort and blockade, should not be seeking to cut off the flow of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil. Surely the object is not to prevent oil production but that Iraq should not benefit from it.

The US and their allies who will be policing the Gulf region in order to enforce the will of the UN should announce that they will seize any oil of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin — anywhere on the high seas — in order to sell it immediately on the spot market. The funds thus realised could be placed in blocked Iraqi or Kuwaiti accounts.

Of course such action may cause Iraq to cut production, but it would then be their decision and not the result of US action rather than giving Saddam Hussein any pretext for attacking vulnerable countries such as Turkey or Saudi Arabia. Additionally, it could provide a downsize for any possible sanctions-busting shipping of oil.

Such a policy might also provide some immediate relief in the speculative pressure which is forcing oil prices up since it will no longer be assumed that the entire Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil production will never reach the consumer.

Yours faithfully,  
LEO SCHEINER  
(Managing director),  
Protosoft Ltd.,  
PO Box 582,  
London W9 2QL  
August 7.

From Mr Patrick O'Brien

Sir, We should be grateful to Iraq for dispelling the euphoria in Europe following the collapse of the Eastern bloc. Iraq has brought the following facts to our attention:

1. Iraq is the strongest military power in the Middle East, except perhaps Israel which has an atomic bomb, but that will only be used in defence.

2. Iraq has the strength to take over the whole Arabian peninsula which has the oil reserves which supply virtually all Europe's oil and half that of the USA.

3. Most other main oil exporters (Libya, Indonesia, Iran) are also Muslim countries.

4. The USA is the only power which could stop Iraq but Iraq could destroy the oil fields if attacked after taking over Arabia.

5. Britain is the only country in Europe temporarily self-sufficient in oil.

6. Britain is the only EC country which has defence forces permanently in the Arabian peninsula (French naval patrols are only intermittent), yet it is our European allies whose vital supplies are threatened. Britain is quite unable to match Iraq militarily on her own.

It should at last be obvious that

Europe must have a single foreign policy backed by an integrated defence force to protect its vital interests, otherwise those who have already succumbed to blackmail over one or two citizens held hostage will destroy European unity when oil is involved.

Yours truly,  
P. O'BRIEN,  
2 Evening Glade,  
Golf Links Road,  
Farnham, Dorset.

From Mr Frederick W. Peacock

Sir, Saddam Hussein holds all the cards and Western rhetoric will achieve nothing. He is the indisputable strong man of the region and with a little more enterprise could control much of the world's oil reserves through annexation of the remaining feudal kingdoms. Add to this the large number of foreign workers now virtual prisoners in Kuwait, and there exists a scenario for appeasement.

East and West are now slapping each other on the back whilst turning their military hardware into ploughshares, and no longer have the heart for adventures in far-off places. Nor are the confused Arab nations capable of uniting on any cause other than against Israel.

If the world wants the Gulf to return to the status quo that existed before the Iraqi invasion, it must be prepared to chase Saddam Hussein back home with more than words.

Yours sincerely,  
FREDERICK W. PEACOCK,  
8 North Jesmond Avenue,  
Newcastle upon Tyne.  
August 6.

From Mr Kewmars Bozorgmehr

Sir, As Nicholas Beeson says (report, August 4) few countries in the West are entirely blameless when it comes to the making of Saddam Hussein. After the surprise Iraqi attack against Iran on September 22, 1980, even the UN Security Council did not see fit to ponder the matter for nearly two weeks.

When the council finally convened, on the heels of the badly bogged-down Iraqi "blitzkrieg" (as the British press described it), there was no condemnation but a call for a ceasefire "in-place", i.e., 20 to 30 miles inside Iranian territory, where the Arab world's "Prussians" had been halted by under-strength elements of the Iranian army, local militia and hastily-organised civilian units.

If the West had cheered on Saddam Hussein a little less shamelessly a decade ago, Kuwait might still be independent and the Western world less flustered by the excesses of this tyrant.

Yours truly,  
KEWMARS BOZORGMEHR,  
PO Box 118,  
London W4 1LG.  
August 7.

### Irish issues

From Lord Hylton

Sir, I agree with Mr Francis Bennion (August 1) as regards the claim by the Irish Republic to sovereignty over Northern Ireland. This is an incentive to the IRA to continue their murderous violence. It has further effects, however, one being to divert attention in Ulster from the normal issues of politics, thus making every election, from district council to European Parliament, into an opinion poll on the border and constitution of Northern Ireland. The prolonged uncertainty is bad for politics, for economic development and for internal community relations.

Given the existence of a large Unionist majority, it is intolerable that the republic should have maintained its claim and means must be found to remove it.

### Population control

From Mr J. B. Da Silva

Sir, In his book *The Next Million Years* first published in 1952, the late Sir Charles Darwin drew attention to the dangers of overpopulation referred to in Sir Graham Hill's letter (July 30). At a population conference in Rome two years later his views were ridiculed by the Roman Catholic Church (wanting more souls for the glorification of God) and by representatives of the Soviet Union (wishing to suppose a larger industrial labour force).

With exponential growth world population should double to around 10 billion by the middle of

the next century. This was thought by Darwin and others to be the maximum sustainable number. What is going to happen when it is reached?

He also believed the likely consequences during this period of growth would be the formation of competing power blocks (rather than some form of world government which he thought bound to be unacceptably authoritarian) and mass emigration and resettlement from over-populated areas. This seems already to have begun.

Yours truly,  
JOHN DA SILVA,  
Cope Close,  
Virginia Water, Surrey.  
July 31.

boldly in debate.

A modern curriculum for 16 to 19 should strive to explore the interdependence of theory and practice, placing knowledge at the service of society and the environment upon which it depends. The notion of core skills for this age group is currently being promoted by the National Curriculum Council.

Moreover, the best sixth forms already recognise the need to broaden their provision, even for their prospective university entrants: foundation studies and service to the community help to build the understanding, skills and social confidence welcomed by employers and admission tutors alike.

The challenge of the day is to extend excellence in education. This report presents a vision to this end and should not lightly be dismissed.

Yours etc.,  
STEWART RANSON,  
The University of Birmingham,  
School of Education,  
Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT.

Friendly neighbouring states should not claim each others' territory.

It is a mistake, however, to believe that Northern Ireland is as British as Finchley. Its history, cultures and political complexities are quite different from England. Devolution worked after a fashion for 50 years. It could be made to work again, with the border issue removed and with added safeguards, such as a bill of rights and proportional representation.

Alternatively, it might be possible to agree on an elected regional council or on a system of cantons. It is asking for trouble to suggest that Northern Irish counties should answer directly to Westminster.

Yours faithfully,  
HYLTON,  
House of Lords.  
August 2.

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The University of Birmingham,  
School of Education,  
Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT.

### Battered wives slow to sue

From Mr R. M. Napier

Sir, I write with reference to your leading article, "Wives are not punchbags" (August 1), as a solicitor having much experience of divorce and domestic violence work. By its very nature most domestic violence takes place in private with no witnesses other than the actual parties concerned, plus all too frequently young children whom one does not wish to involve in a dispute between their parents.

Further, it is well known in the profession that "the more they hit them, the more they go back." Around 30 per cent of all women who telephone my firm for an initial appointment, even if arrangements are made to see them within 24 hours, fail to keep their appointment. They have obviously reconciled.

For those who do come in, very often extensive work is required, normally with legal aid assistance, but approximately 25 per cent of these will call proceedings off before they have ever reached court. Even with the cases which go to court, and where an injunction is granted, approximately 40 per cent then reconcile within a few weeks.

Very often clients present themselves bearing very visible evidence of their injuries, demanding an injunction. One has to point out that an injunction does not in itself prevent a further assault, but many clients are reluctant to do anything which might risk their husband appearing in the magistrates' court.

The Crown Prosecution Service have the not infrequent galling experience, in those cases where prosecution has started, of having their most essential witness either refuse to give evidence, or say that their injuries were inflicted by accident.

It is very easy to understand the attitude of the police, particularly when they are called to the same warring couples week after week and all suggestions that one or the other should go for a divorce, which in truth is often the only effective solution, are ignored.

Any attempt to bring more cases to court will represent a waste of police and associated resources unless something can be done to persuade the subjects of domestic violence to refuse to accept such conduct from their spouses.

Yours faithfully,  
R. M. NAPIER,  
Albion Napier & Co.,  
20 Bold Street,  
Warrington, Cheshire.  
August 1.

### Source of poetry

From Mrs C. H. R. Wade

Sir, Often a sermon, but sometimes also literary evidence, comes from gravestones. Gerard Manley Hopkins's baby brother, Felix, was buried in Hampstead parish churchyard on Christmas Day 1953. The family paid weekly melancholy visits to the grave on their way to church, where Manley Hopkins senior was churchwarden.

In the next grave lie the Randall family: 30 years later, Felix Randall the Farmer, perhaps Hopkins's most famous poem, came to fruition. It must be that its inspiration came directly from this juxtaposition.

Felix Hopkins's headstone was smashed by a yew tree in last winter's gale. A fund to restore it has been started by Hampstead parish church. A rare clue to the source of poetry must not be allowed to crumble.

Yours faithfully,  
DIANA WADE,  
28 Wiloughby Road, NW3.

### Final wishes

From Mr Sam Evans

Sir, Before my father's death he expressed a wish to be cremated, not in a coffin but in a cardboard carton. The undertaker declined to take me seriously, and father went to his maker in a way he would have deplored, needlessly incinerating a work of craftsmanship incorporating about half a cubic foot of prime beech.

My executor has been instructed to see me off in a bi-liner. I will use less fuel that way, and the ozone layer will feel the benefit.

Yours sincerely,  
SAM EVANS,  
9 Wilfred Owen Road,  
Oswestry, Shropshire.

### By George

From the Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness

Sir, When Dr Carey becomes Archbishop of Canterbury, we shall have a George as Primate of All England, a George (Henderson) as Primate of the Scottish Church, a George (Noakes) as Archbishop of Wales. Even the three Georges of the House of Hanover were not concurrently enthroned.

In churchmanship, one George is an evangelical, one a catholic and one central.

What dragons, one dares to wonder, are for the slaying, jointly or severally, by such a comprehensive gamut of Georges.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE MORAY,  
Snyne House,  
96 Fairfield Road,  
Inverness.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.





## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
August 7: Mr Harold Walker (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Baghdad) and Mrs Walker were received by The Queen.  
Mr Graham Boyce (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Doha) and Mrs Boyce were received by The Queen.  
Commodore Robert Woodard was received by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Flag Officer, Royal Yachts.  
The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
August 7: The Princess Royal, Patron, International Association of Cape Horners, this evening attended the World Congress of the International Association of Cape Horners on board SS Great Britain in Bristol.  
Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir John Wills, Bt).  
Mrs Andrew Feilden was in attendance.  
**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
August 7: Ruth, Lady Fernoy has succeeded Dame Frances Campbell-Preston as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

Princess Beatrice of York is two today.

## Birthdays today

Professor Jack Baldwin, chemist, 52; Lord Campbell of Eskan, 78; Sir Joseph Cantley, former High Court judge, 80; Lord Chapple, 69; Viscount Combermere, 61; Sir Barney Hayhoe, MP, 65; Mr Dustin Hoffman, actor, 53; Lieutenant-General Sir David House, 68; Mr Nigel Mansell, racing driver, 37; Sir Alan Muir Wood, civil engineer, 69; Sir Patrick Neill, QC, former vice-chancellor, Oxford University, 64; Sir Denning Pearson, former chairman, Rolls-Royce, 82; Professor Roger Penrose, mathematician, 59; Lord Transmire, 87; Mr Justice Wood, 68; Professor John Yudkin, nutritionist, 80.

## Anniversaries

**BIRTHS:** Jacques de Beauval, theologian, Rouen, 1653; William Bateson, biologist, Whitby, 1861; F.A.M. Dirac, physicist, Nobel laureate 1933, Bristol 1902.  
**DEATHS:** Thomas à Kempis, theologian, Agnereberg, The Netherlands, 1471; George Canning, prime minister 1827, London, 1827; Lucia Mathews, known as Madama Vestris, actress, London, 1836; Robert Moffat, missionary, Leigh, Surrey, 1883; Jacob Burckhardt, historian, Basel, 1897; Anton Denikin, commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces in the Russian Civil War 1918-20, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1947.  
The English Poor Law Act was passed, 1834. The Great Train Robbery - £24m stolen from the Glasgow-London train at Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, 1963. President Nixon resigned as a result of the Watergate affair, 1974.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr R. Alston and Ms S.E. Rich**  
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ralph Alston, of Anglesey, and Sara Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr Michael Rich, QC, and Mrs Rich, of Dulwich, London.

**Mr H.E. Axton and Miss M.L.M. Cole**  
The engagement is announced between Henry Edward, eldest son of Dr and Mrs H.M. Axton, of Belvoir Road, Derby, and Miranda Louise MacLeod, younger daughter of the Rev J.S. and Mrs Cole, of Modbury Vicarage, South Devon.

**Mr M.V. Gale and Miss R.P.A. Fuller**  
The engagement is announced between Matthew, son of Mr and Mrs V.E. Gale, of Watlington, Oxfordshire, and Rowena, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.P. Fuller, of Barnes, London.

**Mr T.M. Joiner and The Hon Sarah Gardner**  
The engagement is announced between Tim, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Joiner, of Gustard Wood, Wexhamstead, Hertfordshire, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr Kevin Gardner and Baroness Gardner of Parkes, of Knightsbridge, London.

**Mr C.M.M. Le Morvan and Miss T.K. Wheeler**  
The engagement is announced between Christophe, elder son of M. Michel Le Morvan, of Versailles, France, and Mme Jean Kroumba, of Le Chesnay, France, and Tanya, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs John Wheeler, of Sly Corner, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire.

**Mr A.J. Morley and Miss S.L. Wedd**  
The engagement is announced between Anthony Jonathan, youngest son of Sir Reginald and Lady Morley, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, and Sarah Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Graham Wedd, of Lottworth, Cambridgeshire.

**Mr E.F. Osborn and Miss P.J. Gordon-Cumming**  
The engagement is announced between Edwin, son of the Rev Reginald and the Rev Mary Osborn, of Freeland, Oxford, and Jane, elder daughter of Mrs Barham and the late Michael Gordon-Cumming, of 98 Southmoor Road, Oxford.

**Mr C.J. Turner and Miss F.H. Macleod**  
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Brigadier and Mrs John Turner, of Goodwood, Clarendon, Hampshire, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Macleod, of Jordans, Buckinghamshire.

**Mr T. Turton and Miss S.J. Battey**  
The engagement is announced between Trevor, elder son of Mr and Mrs T. Turton, of Wythall, Birmingham, and Sarah Jane, younger daughter of Major (ret) and Mrs W.C. Battey, of Chorleywood, Hertfordshire.

**Mr J.W.B. Jenkinson and Miss P.C. Deakin**  
The marriage arranged between Jamie, younger son of Mr and Mrs B. Jenkinson, of Chetton Grange, Brinsford, Shropshire, and Mary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Tim Deakin, of The Homestead, Boreasdale, nr Diss, Suffolk, will not now take place.

## Marriage

**Mr M.J. Noakes and Miss V.L. Whittingham**  
The marriage took place in Windsor on Saturday, July 28, 1990, of Jonathan, elder son of Mr and Mrs Michael Noakes, of Hamilton Terrace, St John's Wood, and Victoria, youngest daughter of Mrs Dianne Whittingham, of Hilton House, Hilton, Shropshire. Father Peter Knott, S.J. Officiated.  
The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr Roy Carver, was attended by Caroline Worrall, Hertfordshire, and Oliver Cook, Mr Ben Noakes was best man. A reception was held at Eton College.

## Prince's paintings to aid cathedral

AN EXHIBITION of paintings by the Prince of Wales is to go on show in Wiltshire next month to help raise money for Salisbury Cathedral. The exhibition will be the first opportunity for the British public to see a large collection of the prince's work. It is expected to include about 50 of his watercolours and lithographs.  
Buckingham Palace said the prince will open the exhibition at the Courcouron and Courcouron Galleries in Salisbury on September 5. "It is a great honour, and we are very excited," Ian Courcouron, the gallery owner, said. "I don't think there has been a major exhibition of his work in Britain before."

The prince, an enthusiastic and talented amateur artist, had a show of watercolours in Urbino, Italy, earlier this year. The forthcoming exhibition, like the one in Urbino, is expected to include several paintings from his travels around the world.  
None of the works will be for sale, but a new lithograph made from the prince's watercolour of Windsor Castle is expected to be on offer. Mr Courcouron said.  
Purchase of a £2.50 catalogue will gain entry to the exhibition and proceeds will go to the Salisbury Cathedral Spire Trust, of which the prince is president. The trust is trying to raise more than £6 million for restoration work.

## OBITUARIES

## JACQUES SOUSTELLE

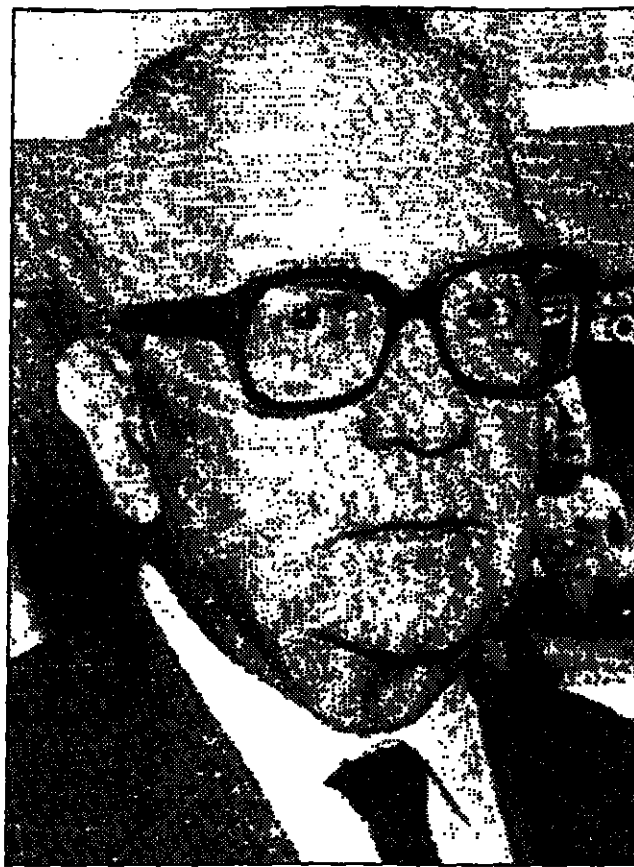
Jacques Soustelle, ethnologist, close aide of de Gaulle during the second world war and supporter of the French settlers after serving as Governor-General in Algeria from 1955 to 1956, died aged 78 on August 6. He was born on February 3, 1912.

AMONG the most gifted Gaullists in French politics of the 1940s and 1950s, Jacques Soustelle, though an intellectual, had the reputation of a man of action, particularly of underground action. In a career of spectacular twists and turns this was to include, under the Fifth Republic, his fierce opposition to de Gaulle over Algeria. Joining de Gaulle in London in 1940, he became director of the secret services of the French National Committee in 1943. Appointed governor-general of Algeria as the settlers rebelled against Paris, Soustelle was one of the chief figures whose efforts brought down the Fourth Republic and returned de Gaulle to power in 1958. That year Algerian terrorists made an attempt to assassinate Soustelle in Paris. His intense dislike, however, of de Gaulle's policy towards Algeria led him to sympathise with the extreme rightwing OAS, though he consistently denied any outright association. He was charged with subversive activities against the state in 1962 and went into exile for several years. He returned to France in 1968 and enjoyed a reinstatement in both political and academic terms.

Jacques Emile Soustelle was born at Montpellier, southwestern France, but spent most of his childhood in the working class districts of Lyons. The family was Protestant. He was an exceptionally brilliant student, being received at the age of 17 at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, becoming an *agrégé* at 20, and obtaining a doctorate for a thesis on the fundamental bases of sociology at the age of 23. In the immediate pre-war years he was assistant director of the Musée de l'Homme under Jacques Rivet. He already enjoyed a high reputation as a specialist in Aztec culture.

A supporter of the 1930 Popular Front, Soustelle was a prominent member of the self-styled vigilance committee of French intellectuals which collaborated closely with the communists. Though maintaining a left-wing position, Soustelle broke with the communists after Vichy.

He was on an official mission to Mexico as an ethnologist in the summer of 1940, but it was too late and in the



summer of 1955 what had started as a minor revolt became a full-scale civil war when the rebels attacked six towns in the east of the country simultaneously and several massacres of Europeans took place. It was at this period that Soustelle, already disillusioned with Paris, decided to side with the French Algerians and to use them, and their powerful supporters in France, as a lever to secure the return of de Gaulle to power.

He succeeded in getting most of the leaders of the Europeans to back a campaign for the integration of Algeria with metropolitan France, with a promise of equality for Muslims as French citizens. This was a doctrine once held by the French left but which had been continuously combated by the settlers. Soustelle became the most popular governor-general of Algeria and on his replacement in 1956 the entire settler community of Europeans demonstrated its regret.

In the then Fourth Republic Soustelle, whose party was reduced to 22, became, with Georges Bidault, leader of the last-ditch supporters of French Algeria. He helped to overthrow two governments. After the fall of the last, there was a delay of two months before Pierre Pflimlin was appointed premier on the night of May 13, 1958. The army and settler revolt began

in Algeria. Confined to his house by order of the new government, Soustelle managed to escape from Paris in the boot of a car, arriving in Algiers via Switzerland, a few days later. His presence gave the appearance of the identification of the revolt with Gaullism. Soustelle threw in his hand with Generals Salan and Massu heading a putsch attempt against Paris.

In July 1958 de Gaulle, returned to power, made him minister of information, but office proved short-lived and by 1960 he was expelled from the Gaullist party and in active opposition to self-determination for Algeria. In 1962 warrants were issued against him and Bidault for conspiracy against the security of the state in connection with the activities of a banned National Council of Resistance. Although Paris did not demand his extradition, he lived an uncomfortable life between Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal and elsewhere. For a time he had his identity in Italy under the name of Seneca. He was willing to accept the aid of the John Birch Society in his disgust at de Gaulle's betrayal of French Algerians.

Under an amnesty law Soustelle returned to France in October 1968 to a virtual hero's welcome. By 1971 he had launched a new political party called Progress and Liberty. His political reinstatement came with election first to Lyons city council and then to the national assembly by 1973. In 1983 he secured the ultimate ambition of many French intellectuals and was elected to the French academy alongside Leopold Senghor, the former president of Senegal.

There remains some mystery about his personal relations with de Gaulle who seemed always to have reservations about his one-time principal lieutenant. Significantly perhaps, he was never made a Companion of the Legion of Honour and he was an honorary CBE. He had a number of British friends and many acquaintances from the wartime years.

Among Soustelle's works were *The Daily Life of the Aztecs on the Eve of the Spanish Conquest* (in French 1955, in English translation 1961), *The Four Suns* (French 1968, English, 1971), *Envers et Contre Tout* (two volumes of his war-time memoirs with de Gaulle), *Aimée et Souffrante* (Algeria and L'Espérance trahie, an indictment of de Gaulle which he had published in 1962).

But he eventually recovered himself by labouring at an essentially autobiographical work, *A River Runs Through It*, two long stories connected by a third, shorter one, dealing with the western Montana of his childhood and with the characters of his father and his brother, Paul, a drinker and gambler who was murdered in a Chicago alley in 1938.

The resulting book was much valued by those who knew Maclean for the insights it gave into his character. It is too closely influenced by Hemingway to be totally successful. But it remains an interesting work of autobiography by a teacher whom many have good cause to remember with gratitude.

## NORMAN MACLEAN

Norman Fitzroy Maclean, Harper Professor of English Literature at the University of Chicago from 1962 to 1972, died aged 87 in Chicago on August 2. He was born in Iowa on December 23, 1902.

A combative man, Norman Maclean's greatest achievement was undoubtedly as a teacher at the University of Chicago, where there is now a scholarship named after him. His other claim to importance lies in the fact that he was closely associated with, although not in the vanguard of, the influential school called the Chicago Critics.

Maclean, son of a dogmatic and eccentric Scots Presbyterian minister, grew up in

western Montana. This father, as becomes clear from Maclean's fictionalised autobiography, *A River Runs Through It* (1976), was as devoted to fishing as he was to God - or, rather, he saw the latter in the former, and the former in the latter. Thus Maclean was schooled in every aspect of fishing.

He was educated at Dartmouth College, which he mostly disliked and where he felt out of place. He worked every summer as a ranger in Montana, and even considered taking up a career in the national forest service. But eventually he opted for teaching, and began his long career at Chicago in 1928.

There he became associated with R. S. Crane, Richard McKee, Elder Olson and others, and was eventually an important contributor to the famous *Critics and Criticism: Ancient and Modern* (1952), a collection of essays edited by Crane. The Chicago Critics, influenced by Aristotle, fruitfully concentrated - unlike the so-called New Critics - on the difference between genres and also on the relationship between criticism and the humanities. Maclean, not a man to whom writing came naturally, employed the methodology of this school in his teaching.

Maclean had married the former Jessie Burns, by whom he had two sons, in 1931. Her death in 1968 shattered him;

but he eventually recovered himself by labouring at an essentially autobiographical work, *A River Runs Through It*, two long stories connected by a third, shorter one, dealing with the western Montana of his childhood and with the characters of his father and his brother, Paul, a drinker and gambler who was murdered in a Chicago alley in 1938.

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## Sir Lawrie Barratt's conversion of an old mill finds support from National Park planners

THE NORTH York Moors National Park committee will today be recommended to approve an application by Sir Lawrie Barratt the house builder, to convert an historic mill on his estate in Farndale, North Yorkshire, into a three-bedroom house.  
The committee is expected to give Sir Lawrie permission, subject to at least nine conditions, despite the reservations of local conservationists and archaeologists, and the discovery on Sunday of a bat colony in the mill by the Nature Conservancy Council.

Sir Lawrie's "green" credentials and his commitment to vernacular architecture will be fully tested if his scheme to convert the former water-powered cornmill goes ahead.

Although the mill is now derelict it was for several centuries at the hub of social and working life in the dale. Built in the 18th century and subsequently rebuilt, and its wheel altered, three times, it still operated, grinding corn for pig feed, until the start of the second world war.

According to Mr Raymond Hayes, a local historian, it represents the end of an era which began in the 13th century. "There is a record of a mill being here before 1276," he said. "In 1301 a man called Simon the Miller was so prosperous he paid more taxes than some minor lords and the mill continued to thrive until the Black Death decimated the local population between 1348-57. It revived again about 100 years later and was central to the working life of the dale until the beginning of this century."

Due to an extraordinary oversight by the environment department the building has never been listed, so Sir Lawrie does not need permission to remove the mill's interior workings.  
"Fortunately he wants to leave most of

the machinery which still exists intact within the mill as features," said Mrs Val Dilcock, the National Park's planning officer, who is supporting the application. "We take the view that unless the building finds a new use it will continue to decline and we feel that this proposal is a sympathetic solution."

Mrs Dilcock said that she did not feel that restoration of the mill was a realistic option. "A very considerable amount of money and work would be necessary to put it back into working condition," she said. "It would only be viable as a labour of love. We haven't got the money either to buy it and restore it ourselves or to grant aid anyone else to do it."

Mr Peter Morgan, spokesman for the Cleveland Industrial Archaeology Society, which has urged the National Park to exercise caution over its policy on the mill, said he was concerned for the future of the building. "High Mill is an immensely important building whose integrity should be maintained. The exterior of the building must be treated very sensitively and all the machinery which can be preserved, ought to be."

"If the Park approves the application, I think it should monitor the work very closely to make sure what has been agreed is actually carried out. One of the problems in cases like this is that, while the initial development could follow a particular line with certain features being retained, there's no guarantee that subsequent alterations may not remove them."

Mr Morgan's concern is shared by the Nature Conservancy Council which has just confirmed the existence of a significant bat roost in High Mill. A spokeswoman for the council said that it was asking the National Park and Sir Lawrie to revise the plans for High Mill

to incorporate access points for the bats. "Bats are an endangered species protected under the 1981 Wild Life and Countryside Act," she said. "Extreme care will have to be exercised if the ones here are to be safeguarded during any conversion work."

The application to convert High Mill is the latest in a series of controversial planning applications submitted by Sir Lawrie since he bought the 4,280-acre estate for £1.5 million in 1981. He has previously angered locals by converting an agricultural building into a bungalow which he now lets and a blacksmith's forge, adjacent to High Mill, into a house.

Sir Lawrie, who is expected on the estate for the start of the grouse-shooting season on Sunday, was not available for comment.

## Latest wills

Charles Garrett Ponsonby Moore, 11th Earl of Drogheda of Parkside House, Englefield Green, Surrey, chairman of the Financial Times 1971-75 and chairman of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 1958-74, who died last December 24, left estate valued at £22,014 net. He left his estate mostly to his son the 12th Earl of Drogheda.

His wife Joan Eleanor, Countess of Drogheda, former concert pianist, who died last December 16, left estate valued at £258,392 net. As her husband did not survive her by 30 days she left her estate to her son the 12th Earl of Drogheda.

The Rt Hon Margaret Sarah, Baroness Diplock, of London SW1, widow of Baron Diplock, former Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, left estate valued at £276,561 net.

## PAT WALL

Pat Wall, Labour MP for Bradford North, died on August 6 aged 57. He had been ill with chest problems for some time. He was born on May 6, 1933.

AN OUTSPOKEN leftwinger, who continued to declare his support for fundamentalist revolutionary socialism long after it had become heresy to breath such notions in the Labour party's councils, Pat Wall was controversial long before he became Labour's member for Bradford North in 1987. A founding father of Militant Tendency he had been a thorn in Labour's side from the early 1980s. In 1981 he pained the party's then leader, Michael Foot, by winning selection as parliamentary candidate for the Bradford North constituency, accomplishing the deselection of the sitting MP, Benjamin Ford, in the process. Later he was forced to distance himself from Militant as the price of having his candidacy for the 1987 general election endorsed by the party's national executive committee. But the purity of his vision of socialism remained unswayed by Labour's recent policy volte-face. Only last year he wrote to the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, to tell him that "a return to capitalism will not benefit the workers in any part of the Soviet Union...only a socialist planned economy based on full workers' democracy can offer any solution."

In his letter Mr Wall went on to advise Mr Gorbachev that he had "no alternative but to return to the policies and methods of Lenin."

Charles Patrick Wall was born in Liverpool. He left grammar school at 16 and worked as a laboratory assistant analysing cattle fodder and then as a stock controller before becoming a buyer for a mail order firm. He joined the Labour party the year after leaving school and for a time was a member of Liverpool city council. Later he became active in west Yorkshire, where he served on Bingley urban district council, and in 1973 became president of Bradford trades council. He became an ardent follower of Trotsky and worldwide revolutionary marxism - though he saw the spread of this in terms of the battle for minds and not as a matter of military conquest. When the appearance of *Militant*, a marxist newspaper produced in a Hackney backstreet, spawned a movement of the same name within the Labour party Wall became one of its early supporters.

The battle within the Labour party between moderates and the left was at its height, with fear of the malign influence of Militant Tendency widespread, when, in 1981, the Bradford North constituency party deselected its sitting MP, Ben Ford, and selected instead Pat Wall. The new candidate was quite clear in his own mind that the only plausible Labour response to the nascent Social Democrat party then threatening Labour's credibility as the

party of opposition, was a return to socialist basics, not moderation. A marxist Labour government would, according to Wall, abolish the monarchy and the House of Lords and dispense with the services of admirals, generals, air marshals, senior civil servants, police chiefs and judges. There was consternation in the ruling councils of the party and the then leader, Michael Foot, felt obliged to remind Wall that if elected he must undertake to uphold the constitution of the Labour party. In the event the Bradford North party's selection only succeeded in losing this relatively safe seat for Labour. Mr Ford, disgruntled at his treatment, stood as a Labour Independent, thus splitting the total Labour vote and letting in Mr Geoffrey Lawler, the Conservative candidate, by 1,602 votes.

Faced with this electoral disaster, the party, by now undergoing a sharp revision of its policies under the leadership of Neil Kinnock, secured a much moderated personal manifesto from Wall to represent its interests in Bradford North for the 1987 general election. He was required not to appear on Militant platforms, not to fund *Militant* and not to write for the newspaper. He was able to agree to all these conditions without renouncing his sup-



port for the movement's views, and in June 1987 unseated Mr Lawler by 1,633 votes in a swing to Labour of 3.3 per cent.

Surprisingly in view of the reputation he brought to parliament, he caused no waves when he got there. A relatively unassuming backbencher of the leftwing Campaign group, he had his interests in social and economic issues and in the handicapped. But he made no great impact in the House as a speaker, although he was generally well-liked. The onset of illness had much to do with this and he had undergone several operations in recent times, including one for the replacement of his windpipe. The cheerfulness with which he continued to attend the House in spite of manifest breathing difficulties won the respect of all who knew him. Wall was a life-long Everton supporter, and was also a knowledgeable jazz enthusiast.

He leaves his widow, Pauline, two sons and one daughter.

## BISHOP FLEMING

Colin Jenkins writes:

In addition to his diocesan duties, Bishop Fleming (obituary August 1) played a formative role in the creation of Outward Bound and the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme. As a governor of Atlantic College, he expressed his passion for international understanding and for high educational ideals. His friends

at the college and around the world are legion.

The college's multi-cultural, multi-religious student body in no way intimidated this Anglican bishop. In turn his firm Christian beliefs were never discernible as he showed kindness and thoughtfulness to Muslim, Buddhist or atheist alike. Atlantic College has lost a very dear friend.

## 'Outstanding' Bard crowned at National Eisteddfod

WITH the poetic fervour and emotion only the Celts can muster, the Welsh crowned their Bard of 1990 at the National Eisteddfod in the Rhymney Valley yesterday.

In the most colourful of all Bardic ceremonies, the Archdruid of Wales, William George Lloyd George's nephew, crowned Iwan Llywd, aged 32, from Bangor for his outstanding 13 verse poem about the disasters of the eighties and hopes for the nineties.

The poet, inspired by the work of novelist Bruce Chatwin, looked at the decade from 1979 to 1989 in a series of poems he wrote at various times.

He knitted them together for the crown competition which this year attracted a record 45 entries. The judges,

all crowned or chaired bards, said that at least three entries were worthy of the crown but that Llywd's poem outshone the rest.

"The work was skilful, sensitive and detailed with a tremendous sense of rhythm. And the poet brought to life some of the disastrous events of the eighties like the Toxteth and Brixton riots," said Mr Alan Llywd who has previously won the nationalised Eisteddfod and chair.

The poem records the relationship between a mother and child and led the judges to believe that the poet was a woman, but Llywd, an information officer with Cwyd county council, explained that he had wanted to write the poems through a third person.

## Church of Scotland

**Inductions**  
The Rev Kenneth H Fisher to Eday linked with Stromsay.  
The Rev J H Fraser to Castle Douglas.  
The Rev Brian C Rutherford to Mastick, Aberdeen.

**Translations**  
The Rev Austin U Erskine from St Mary's, Banff to Avoch and Girdon linked with Borge.

**Ordinations and Inductions**  
The Rev Richard G Buckley

(Associate) to St George's Tron, Glasgow.  
The Rev John W Jarvie to Falkland linked with Freuchie, Fife.

**Retirements**  
The Rev David R Baillie from Crawford linked with Lowerhouse.  
The Rev Gavin D Brownlie from Ladyloan St Columba's, Arbroath.  
The Rev Hector Houston from Craigend Moncreiffe linked with Rhind, Perth.  
The Rev Charles S Morrice from Mauchline.  
The Rev Kenneth McLeod from Lockwood.  
The Rev Thomas Thomson from Leith Wardie, Edinburgh.







## So, farewell then, the Press Council

Only a week after the Press Council set up a working party to consider future arrangements for self-regulation and the defence of press freedom, newspaper publishers have decided to cut off its funds and forge ahead with the speedy establishment of a Press Complaints Commission (PCC) as recommended by the Calcutt Committee on Privacy and Related Matters. There could scarcely be a more blatant demonstration of the contempt with which the council is now regarded by senior figures in the industry.

Why has its reputation fallen so low? The annual report of its work, *The Press and the People*, published on Sunday at £6, reveals that for the sixth successive year it handled more than 1,000 new complaints. Whatever the industry may have felt, the public turned to the council for redress against press misconduct.

Of course, only a small minority of these complaints went as far as a full adjudication. Many were simply not pursued by the original complainant; others were disallowed; and some were satisfactorily resolved by conciliation. Of the 142 complaints considered by the full council, there was close to an even balance between those upheld and those rejected. In general the council's verdicts were sensible enough. Individual judgments may have been too narrow; on the other hand the council again and again upheld newspapers' right to publish controversial or disturbing material. For example, it rejected two complaints against *The Sun* for publishing detailed accounts of the Clapham train disaster, on the grounds that it is the duty of newspapers to bring home to readers the horror of such events. Any impartial reader of the council's own account of the year's work would find it difficult to say that it was completely falling down on its job.

But part of that job was surely to retain the confidence of the newspaper world, and that it manifestly failed to do. It was unfortunate that whenever the chairmanship became vacant, a lawyer was appointed. Some of these lawyers, such as Lord Devlin (1964-69) and Sir Hartley Shawcross (1974-78), were of such eminence and ability that they commanded respect in their own right. Others appointed more recently were of considerable intelligence but inclined to niggle about detail; and most of them under-rated the importance of upholding the public profile of the council.

Another nightmare aspect of the council's work was its failure to keep abreast of its work, partly due to inadequate staffing, partly through its cumbersome procedures. Complaints

sometimes took so long to come to judgment that the effectiveness of any decision was completely nullified. It is fair to say that the council was attempting to put its house in order when Calcutt ordained the death sentence now being carried out by the funding fathers.

The immediate question is: how will the new PCC be established? Calcutt suggested an Appointments Commission, possibly chosen by the Lord Chancellor, to select its members and ensure that they were both independent and well qualified. That would have taken months. In the interests of speed and simplicity it appears that the publishers would like to leapfrog that stage by appointing a chairman of acknowledged stature and independence who would be agreeable to the Home Office. Presumably the chairman would then take the lead role in choosing the rest of his team. Meanwhile, the publishers would take steps to raise the necessary finance — about £1 million a year (in 1988 the council's income was £527,000) on some sort of levy basis.

To suggest that the publishers are supinely accepting every word of the Calcutt report would, however, be wrong. The Newspaper Publishers Association (NPA) statement published in June said that it has "significant reservations" and would publish reasoned comments later. Its main objective would be to ensure that the course adopted was "practical, workable and does not impinge upon internationally recognised press freedoms".

There is a terrifying prospect that the publishers are setting up a body that can far too easily be transformed into a statutory body. With Roy Hattersley as home secretary in waiting, the publishers must be well aware of the risks. That provides a powerful reason for insisting that the PCC must be instructed that the defence of the public right to freedom of the press is an integral part of its brief. Calcutt erred in suggesting that the defence of freedom and the examination of complaints "sit uneasily together". They sit happily together wherever press councils have been established. And the PCC would be a far more powerful defender of liberty than any voluntary group (as suggested by Calcutt) could ever be.

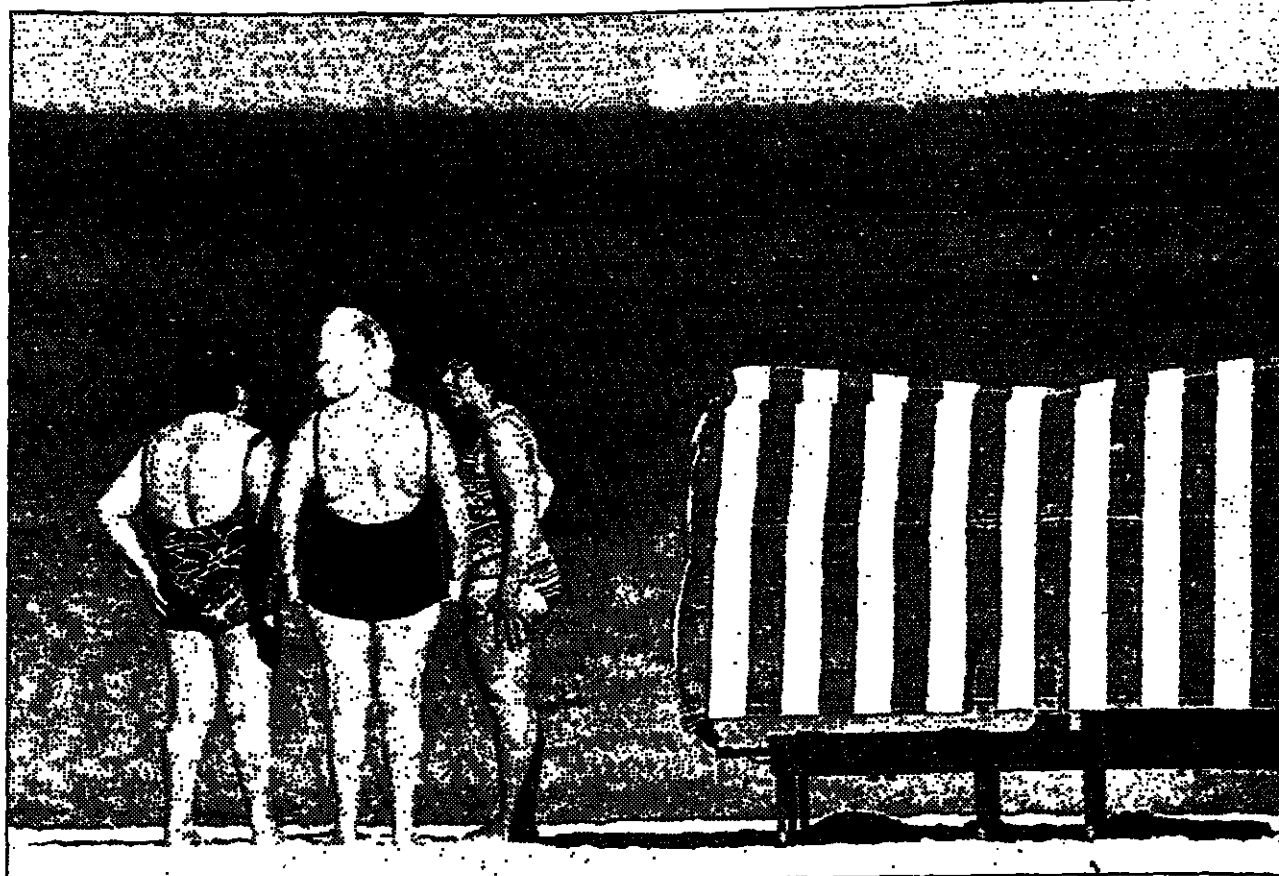
A heavy burden now rests on Sir Frank Rogers. As chairman of the NPA he must persuade his colleagues to agree that Calcutt should be amended along realistic and democratic lines. And then, presumably, he has to carry the Home Office with him. The state is already becoming far too closely enmeshed with the future regulation of the press.

### THE PRESS

Charles Wintour

## Adland's invisible wrinklies

Sally Brompton  
on the problems  
young creative  
types are having  
with the over-50s



Time — and money — to spare: but if older consumers are portrayed in ads, the stereotypes are badly out of date

The advertising industry has discovered a crucial gap in its knowledge. Amid predictions that the over-55s are poised to become the age group with the greatest disposable income, the profession has been forced to acknowledge its shortcomings when it comes to taking advantage of this middle-aged goldmine.

Judie Lannon, who is in charge of research and development for the advertising agency J. Walter Thompson, pinpoints the dilemma: "As the advertising industry gets younger and younger, and the population gets older and older, how do you bridge the gap between the business interests, which include advertising and marketing, and the actual target groups which are getting older?"

One of the biggest headaches for the industry is finding a physical image with which this mature age group can identify. "If you show a five-year-old child a page of pictures of children, he or she will immediately know the difference between the ones aged four, five and six," Ms Lannon says. "The same goes for teenagers. But men and women over 45 will often identify with a picture of someone 15 or 20 years younger, or even five years older."

The simple answer is to avoid putting the consumer in the advertisement. "There are lots of ways of addressing the older age group, through fantasy or by talking about the manufacturer or about the rewards of using the product. If you are committed to portraying the consumer, our experience so far is that intelligence, attractiveness in a general sense, health, self-respect, alertness and a kind of energy are necessary. It does seem bizarre when you see some of these terrible stereotypes created by a 25-year-old art director who is thinking about his grandmother."

This view is shared by

Barbara Martin, a director of Research International. She heads the firm's *fifty-something* unit, set up four months ago "to bring the issue of the changing face of the population and what they think and want more to people's attention".

Ms Martin says manufacturers and providers of services tend to regard their target market as "young families, teenagers and yuppies. The young account managers and research executives who are planning these things are out of sync with people over 50, who have two to three times their life experience," she says.

Her unit recently carried out a research project to discover how the 50 to 60 and 60 to 70 age groups see themselves, how they think society sees them, and how they see themselves portrayed on television — particularly in advertisements.

"They said they didn't see themselves portrayed at all," Ms Martin says. "It was a case of invisibility." She was surprised by the level of interest in advertising expressed by the 50 and 60-year-

olds who participated in the project. Awareness of new products being advertised was combined with a willingness to criticise what they saw. Ms Martin's own opinion is that "older people like to be seen not as decrepit dependants but as people who are very integrated, involved and belonging within the family and in a community. They certainly don't want to be seen as decrepit. People in their fifties think their parents are at that kind of level."

Ms Lannon cites some of British Rail's past attempts to entice pensioners as being among the most patronising advertisements. "They tend to assume that anybody over 60 is a little old grandmother, ancient, infirm and feeble."

The industry worries that, by making a product attractive to the over-50s, advertisers risk making it unattractive to younger age groups. Ms Lannon cites an old American 7-Up commercial which depicted the inmates of an old people's home throwing away their sticks and dancing around the lawn. "Apart from the fact that it was embarrass-

ing and patronising, I wonder what effect that would have had on the real target group — the younger people," she says.

Kay Scorch, the planning director of the advertising agency Miller and Leves, has been trying for several years to convince clients and colleagues that "people don't suddenly become unconscious about their appearance, what they eat and where they go when they get to 50. If you look through an agency's files, every single creative brief stops at 50. People tend to treat over-55s like idiots."

She does acknowledge, however, that research has shown older age groups to be less "advertising-literate" than young people. "They are less good at picking up television advertising messages because they didn't grow up with them. They respond best to a dramatic subject with a story that has a beginning, middle and end, like the Oxo advertisements."

Ms Scorch believes that older women in particular are portrayed in advertisements as "stupid. If I asked someone

in an advertising agency to draw them they would draw some doddery, fat old bat. People have this knack of saying: 'My mother's 60, but you don't mean her, you mean all the others.' In fact, a lot of their mothers are typical."

The one "middle-aged" commercial acclaimed by the advertising industry was not intended specifically to attract the over-50s. The three-year-old Commercial Union advertisement for life assurance, which featured a couple in their 50s on a cruise liner, was "not so much looking at the grey market, oddly enough, but just saying: 'Here is an older couple enjoying the fruits of their savings,'" according to Ray Morley, Commercial Union's marketing services manager.

The situation may be improving, but only "lamentably slowly", Ms Scorch says. The over-55s are not well-represented in advertising, marketing and television, she feels, but when they are, they are "exceptional. People then have the excuse to say: 'I know she's 55, but she's not typical. She wouldn't be here if she was,'" she adds.

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## MEDIA

# Here we go, baroquing all over the world

More classical records will be sold in Britain this year than ever before, because of the influence of pop marketing techniques on the promotion of classical music, plus a bit of luck.

The *Essential Pavarotti* is on course for sales of one million by the end of the year, while Nigel Kennedy's *The Four Seasons* has passed the double platinum figure of 600,000, and his recording of the Mendelssohn and Bruch violin concertos has sold more than 100,000 copies.

This alone would have made 1990 a record year, but the next three months will achieve even more. Decca is confident that it has two more Pavarotti releases which will make the pop charts. The company is spending up to £500,000 on a television-led marketing campaign to be launched next week.

EMI is poised to give a new image to Peter Donohoe, the Manchester-born pianist, using lessons learnt from marketing *The Four Seasons*. "There is no doubt that the market for classical music on record has greatly expanded in the past 12 months," says Chris Evans, EMI's classical

Using pop marketing techniques to sell classical music has been a sound business move, Nicolas Soames reports

marketing manager in Britain. But the great challenge facing classical music is proving that the success of Pavarotti's "Nessun Dorma", which reached number two in the pop Top 20, and Kennedy's *The Four Seasons* was not just a happy freak of fortune.

Decca's answer is twofold. The company recently released "Caruso", another Pavarotti pop single, from *The Essential Pavarotti*. However, Decca's main thrust is its huge marketing push behind *Carreras, Domingo, Pavarotti in Concert*. After the live broadcast on the eve of the World Cup final in Rome, Channel 4 received more than 4,000 appreciative calls from the public. The recording, available on CD, tape, LP and video, goes on sale officially on August 20.

"It obviously touched a deep chord in a lot of people," says Michael Letchford, Decca Classics' UK director. "It gave opera singers a human face."

Decca intends to emphasise this humanity in its television campaign, showing the most entertaining part of the concert, a Beverly Sisters act by the three tenors. It is also featuring an excerpt from "Memories", intended to appeal to the widest possible audience. The whole campaign is to extend into 1991.

Pavarotti sales pushed PolyGram Classics, which is owned by Decca, above EMI in the UK classical sales list, published by *Music Week*. PolyGram Classics claimed 43.4 per cent of the full-price market, against EMI's 42.8 per cent. The rest of the companies shared the remaining 13.8 per cent.

EMI will be hard-put to regain its superiority. Its Kennedy campaign took off after the engagement of John Stanley, a PR/pop manager whose management of Kennedy took the violinist high into the album charts. But Mr Stanley and his employer are acutely aware of

the long-term danger of a backlash against their leather-booted protégé. They plan to avert this risk with Kennedy's next disc, a recording of Brahms's Violin Concerto with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under the respected baton of Klaus Tennstedt.

"The most satisfying thing for me is that we are selling not only *The Four Seasons*, but other recordings by Nigel as well as the Mendelssohn/Bruch and even Sibelius's concerto," Mr Stanley says. "That is not something that can be hyped. It means that people are going into shops and asking for more discs by Kennedy, in the same way that they want another Madonna disc."

EMI believes its research shows the public is asking for more Kennedy, not composers or traditional classical selections. It is this which has prompted EMI to commission Toby Corney, the commercial photographer who shot *The Four Seasons* cover photograph, to do a similar job on Peter Donohoe. The winner of the Tchaikovsky Competition has been out to buy a new wardrobe, smart ties, shirts and silk suits, and has been



Given the Nigel Kennedy treatment: Peter Donohoe, winner of the Tchaikovsky Competition

photographed with his up-ended Steinway grand piano.

The campaign will be based on three recordings, including Tchaikovsky's popular Concerto No 1 and Brahms's first concerto. "The initial target is the classical chart, although we hope to reach 100,000 sales within a year," Mr Evans says.

While EMI and Decca's PolyGram Classics are leading the field, the effects of the new

classical marketing are noticeable elsewhere. BMG/RCA's photograph of the cellist Ofra Harari reclining on a sofa, and the highly imaginative record covers and publicity pictures by Virgin Classics, are other examples.

This fresh approach is confirmed by a more aggressive commercial tack expressed neatly by Richard Lyttelton, the president of EMI Classics.

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## Agencies bite the bullet

'Peace' has hit the army's ad budget

THE paring down of Britain's defence system under the government's "Options for Change" programme is likely to leave the UK advertising industry several million pounds worse off. Last year, agencies benefited from a £28.3 million Ministry of Defence recruitment budget for the army, navy and air force, but as the Treasury's efforts to avoid overspending this year's £21 billion defence budget take effect, cash for recruitment advertising is certain to become scarcer.

The 89,000-strong air force is to shed 14,000 of its men, while the navy cuts back its force by 3,000 to 60,000. The army, which is cutting its force by 40,000 to 120,000, has already had to drop plans to repeat successful television and cinema campaigns after its £16.5 million recruitment advertising budget was slashed by £5 million.

Brigadier Simon Lytle, who oversees the army's marketing programme, promises the agencies which handle his account, Collett Dickenson Pearce and Delaney Fletcher Slaymaker Delaney & Bozell, they need not fear being left with nothing to do. "Recruitment does not stop because of cutbacks. I have been enlistment-capped to 16,000 against a prediction of 21,000, but we still need to advertise for those 16,000," he says.

The criterion for new recruits is now likely to be quality, not quantity, with advertising directed more at officers than other ranks, especially at those with technical skills. Brigadier Lytle is also poised to step up recruitment advertising for the Territorial Army, which is 10 per cent short of its full complement of 82,000 and looking forward to a more prominent role under "Options for Change". An £800,000 television campaign is planned for the autumn.

Women will also find themselves the target of army recruitment advertisements later this year through a glossy magazine campaign scheduled for October.

LISA O'KELLY

## Will the young listen to Auntie?

As BBC Radio 5 prepares to go on air this month, its controller explains how she hopes to give teenage listeners their own voice

Patricia Ewing, the controller of BBC Radio 5, ponders the question of her biggest fear, and finally says it is "... that we won't give our listeners the programmes they deserve".

Observers believe this is something she is unlikely to experience, despite the enormous challenge of bringing sports coverage, youth and education programming, and elements of the World Service together to create a loyal audience for the BBC's first new network in 23 years.

The former head of BBC Radio sport and outdoor programming has regularly been putting in 16-hour days ("I'm too busy to be nervous") in the run-up to Radio 5's August 27 launch, on the medium wave frequencies donated by Radio 2, which now becomes a single-channel stereo FM network.

As the last-minute mechanics are sorted out, Ms Ewing remains calmly confident that she can achieve her main goal: to woo the young back to radio.

"Years ago, radio used to offer plays and stories for young child-

ren, but there are now two generations that have missed out," she says. "We're going to reach an audience that doesn't exist at the moment, with programmes that don't exist at the moment." Radio 5, in between its half-by-half Test match coverage, hourly sports bulletins, schools and Open University programming, aims to foster a wholly new "youth radio culture" that gives young people their own voice.

The new station's content, unveiled yesterday, goes a long way towards making up for radio's neglect of the young. Less than an hour a week has been devoted to youngsters at home. On Radio 5 they will get four hours a day.

Older children and teenagers who have had few alternatives to pop music stations can listen to a "youth magazine" live each night from 9.30pm to 11pm, containing a mix of speech, music and lively

discussion coming from all over Britain.

Pamela Stephenson, Phillip Schofield, Stephen Fry and Terry Wogan will bring to life children's stories, plays and serials, while Sebastian Scott keeps order as Glenda Jackson and Julian Clary are put on the spot by a teenage audience. Emma Freud will help deal with young people's problems in *The Answerphone*, and Simon Fanshawe presents a live arts programme. Caron Keating examines the European youth scene.

Ms Ewing accepts that, left to their own devices, children will continue to gravitate towards the

television, Radio 1 and new commercial radio stations. "That's why I think we have to be quite good," she says.

Will children shy away if told by their parents to listen to Radio 5? "No. I'm more ambitious than that. I want 13-year-olds to tune in to what their parents would not have even dreamt of suggesting. We can be an alternative for youth. They are at an age when they want to be independent. They don't want to do what their parents are doing, which is probably watching TV."

Clearly, Radio 5 has to give children and youth what they want

— "a voice and no preaching", they have uniformly told Radio 5 planners. "It takes just one or two to find it and tell their friends. Youngsters have picked up on a programme on Radio 2 or 4 and made it cult listening," Ms Ewing says.

With schools programming halved from 466 hours in the past academic year to 224 in 1990-91, will the programmes be educationally geared? "When I went around to schools, the teachers said: 'Don't give us the texts because we've got them: what we need are programmes that relate what is being learnt in class to life.' We want them to see a reason for learning," she says. Learning, particularly in science, can be linked to the news — a volcano erupting, an earthquake, pollution.

Teachers have already asked Ms Ewing to tell them in advance what novels and plays are to be



Ready to learn: Patricia Ewing

dramatised so that the relevant texts can be studied that term. Each day the familiar voices of Anita Dobson, Stratford Johns and Sheila Hancock will bring to life subjects from the curriculum.

"I don't believe we'll have it perfectly right at the very beginning," she says. "It's a matter of developing it, growing it. Programmes aren't made in isolation."

MELINDA WITTSTOCK

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TAYLOR & PARTNERS



# How to read the danger signals

As tension in the Gulf increases, Geraldine Bedell asks whether embassies and multinational employers do enough to protect expatriates and their families trapped in the world's hot spots

A few weeks ago, life for an expatriate Briton in the Gulf was a question of perfecting your tennis and watching your dollar bank account swell in the Channel Islands. The biggest worry was that the air conditioning might break down.

All that has changed. Expatriates in the Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — now admit to extreme nervousness. Those British families not already on their traditional summer break (current temperatures are around 130°F) are wondering whether the time has come to flee.

"I have given myself 24 hours to decide whether to get out," said one British banker in Bahrain. "It is not an easy decision, because information is restricted, there is some concern to play things down here, and we are dependent on day-old British papers and the World Service."

"The embassy here hasn't been in touch with us. We don't feel we have been given any guidance," he said.

With an estimated 52,000 Britons in Saudi Arabia and the small surrounding states, the Foreign Office said it would be impossible to contact all of them. Embassies — except in a dire emergency — wait for individuals to call them. At the moment the response to such calls is low-key: although the Foreign Office is, since Monday, advising people not to travel to Saudi Arabia, the message to those already in the region is "to stay calm and go about their normal business", according to a spokesman.

Should the situation worsen, a warden scheme will come into play. Britons are advised when living abroad to register with the embassy. The embassy appoints, as a matter of course and well before there is any emergency, certain of those on the list to act as wardens and take responsibility for distributing information to people in a particular district and, if necessary, gathering them together. Both the Foreign Office and the US State Department, which operates a similar system,

say it is impossible to specify at what point such contingency measures might come into play — not least because each emergency takes a different course. In Liberia the threat to foreigners was building for months; in Kuwait there was almost no time at all.

In the end the decision to leave is up to individuals. Both the British and US governments consistently warned their nationals to leave Liberia when fighting began there last December. Yet 60 Britons remain there, resisting all kinds of pressure — visits by embassy staff, telephone calls, and an offer of places in a convoy of cars led by a diplomat. The British government said its ambassador is leaving, although his number two will remain; but it can do nothing about non-diplomats who elect to stay.

The success of contingency plans also depends on whether the locals want foreigners out of the country — perhaps to stop news getting out to the rest of the world — or whether, like President Saddam Hussein, they have an interest in keeping large numbers of foreigners *in situ* as unofficial hostages. It also depends on whether charter flights can be brought in, whether there are scheduled flights and whether it is possible to get out overland.

Those in the employ of large international companies may find that their employers have an in-house contingency plan, although in practice these will almost always depend on the plans of embassies in the region. The so-called trigger points — the moments at which parts of the plan are put into effect — are usually the same as the US or British embassies' trigger points. In an emergency large companies will be talking constantly to security staff in western embassies, and not acting independently.

The wife of an employee of American Express, speaking from Saudi Arabia, said: "I don't think we are really any more safe than anyone else. All the same, there is a feeling that you won't be forgotten or overlooked."

When some years ago there was Shia Muslim rioting in Bahrain,

the wives and children of American Express staff were moved to hotels close to the airport, in case of a quick getaway. "At the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, wives and children of all international staff were given plane tickets, to use if and when they saw the need," said another Amex employee in the Gulf. "Our plans are tied to those of the American embassy, which at that stage had evacuated diplomats' wives."

Companies typically take out dependants first, when the atmosphere starts to deteriorate and airports are still open. Will Manser, the manager of group public affairs for Standard Chartered bank, said: "Unless there is a total breakdown of law and order, which is rare, most multinationals like key personnel to stay on for as long as possible. In Vietnam we kept two or three staff on for quite a long time. It was different in Angola, where things deteriorated very rapidly and banks were nationalised overnight. We sent staff an immediate instruction to withdraw, subject to their own safety."

Similarly, he said, in Iran no one predicted that things would happen as quickly as they did. "Our bank was rather unfortunately called Franco-British Bank, and was immediately a target for civil unrest. We asked staff to withdraw at once."

Mr Manser said there is an established plan for dealing with unrest abroad, although the exact response will be conditioned by the importance of the marketplace and by political urgency. But Reuters, the news agency, which employs expatriates around the world — not just journalists, who usually do not want to leave trouble spots, but also sales people — said it has no evacuation plans.

"I doubt whether any plan would be useful, because each case is different," said Peter Griffiths, the manager of corporate media relations. "At various times in different parts of the world we have had to move dependants: normally the senior manager will make the decision. But we like to think that what distinguishes us is



Two who got away: engineer Neil McDonald and his son safe at Heathrow after the family fled from Kuwait to Saudi Arabia on Friday

that we take the safety of our local staff just as seriously as that of expatriates."

Some major companies brief their staff on unstable regimes. "If a country is rated potentially unstable, we fill people in on the background very comprehensively," Mr Manser said. In some areas there may be hardship allowances not specifically tied into the threat of war, but to compensate, for example, for disrupted supplies or poor communications.

Professional bodies, it seems, concentrate on offering advice on contracts and local customs rather than providing specific guidelines

on what to do in the event of invasion or civil war.

Michael Barber of the National Union of Teachers said there are British teachers working in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. "We advise members to register with the relevant British embassy or consulate, and turn to them for advice if necessary," Mr Barber said. "We would also point out that if they are going to teach in a politically unstable part of the world, they go at their own risk."

Tracey Cox, the international administrator of the British Nursing Association, an agency which recruits nurses to work in the Middle East, said: "We are still

drawing up a list, but we have about 30 nurses currently working in Saudi Arabia and the Emirates. Although the hospitals where they work are state-owned, they are UK-managed, and the nurses come under the jurisdiction of the personnel departments, who would make the necessary arrangements to ensure the safety of the nurses. We have no specific guidelines for nurses. However, we may have to review this now. If anything should happen in Saudi, we feel there would be time to get our nurses out."

Meanwhile, it is a favourite pastime for nervous expatriates to compare the responses of their

governments and criticise any perceived sluggishness or indecision. Inevitably those in the Gulf feel they are getting insufficient guidance at the moment; but the truth is that the information they really want does not exist. No one knows how far and how fast things will escalate. In theory, the Foreign Office has a range of options for getting its nationals out, from diplomatic moves to overland convoys and US Marines-style rescues. But whether, and when, they have to use them depends ultimately on President Saddam and others like him. Until then it is a case of sitting, waiting and hoping.

## & BRIEFLY

### Cooking's comeback

NOW that the convenient ring-pull sardine tins have been replaced by old-fashioned tins that proclaim "open with a can-opener", people are also apparently getting bored with the no-mess, no-fuss meal. Fired by the success of its steak au poivre and steak Diane, Marks & Spencer is introduc-

ing chicken into its increasing range of hybrid cuisine, which is neither quite home-cooked nor quite ready-prepared. For £4.45 for two portions, you get the raw meat or poultry packed with a classic sauce.

"People who wouldn't serve guests a ready meal apparently don't mind dishing these up because it's almost impossible to tell they're not home-made," says an M&S spokesman. And there is always the dirty pan to testify to your efforts.

As for the sardines, David Woolfson, John West's product manager, explains: "The 'open with a can opener' was a boast, but a warning. We found people simply weren't

prepared to pay the 2p extra for the ring-pull tins and we lost a lot of money."

### Adultery games

In the 18 months between the publication of her hardback book on adultery and its paperback version tomorrow (*Adultery: An Analysis of Love and Betrayal*, Oxford University Press at £6.99), Annette Lawson has been in demand as a speaker to marriage guidance counsellors and other concerned organisations on the "thrills", as she puts it, and psychology of this increasingly well-documented pastime. Certain things do not

change. "When a man learns his wife has been unfaithful to him, his first thought is 'How can she do this to me?', and his second is 'I'll kill him', and his third is that the relationship probably wasn't worth having anyway," the author reports. "But when a woman learns of her husband's adultery, her first reaction is 'Where have I gone wrong?' (Her second may be 'I'll kill her')."

People will continue to risk the pain and heartache, Ms Lawson's researches have led her to believe, because of the exhilaration that adultery can bring.

VICTORIA MCKEE

## Only the lonely — and rich

SAN FRANCISCO

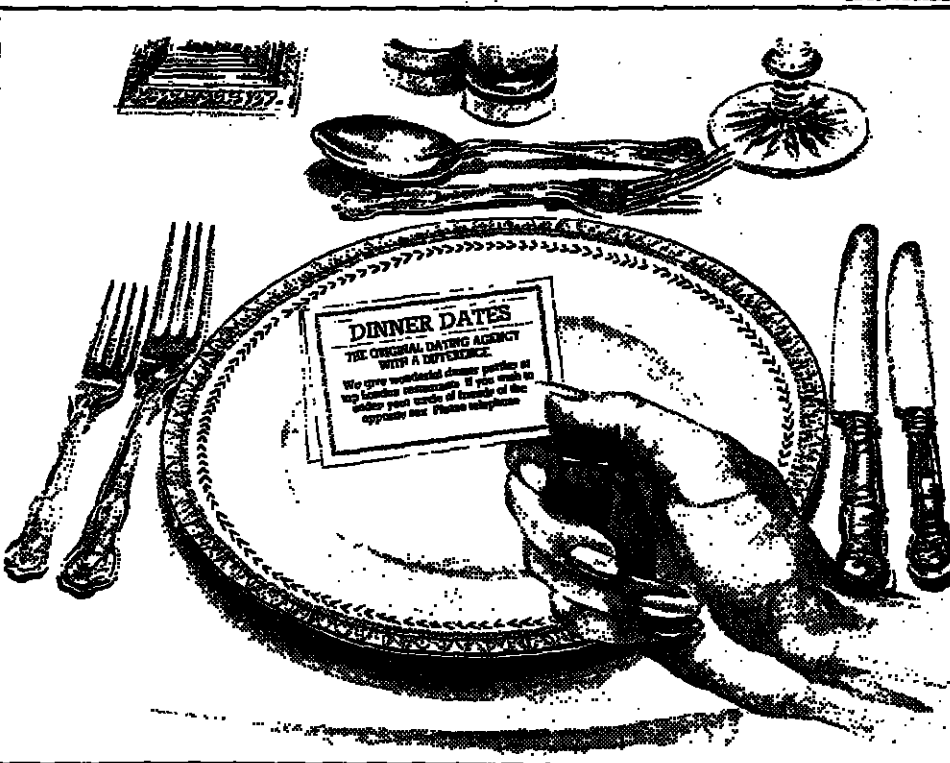
Every week in London, eligible singles pay £75 to meet and mingle over dinner

"I've got a motor racing driver — just your type. I've got a guy who imports Italian wine. I've got accountants. I've got 'triffic gentlemen.' Marilyn Schroeder was making me a sales pitch down the phone. Her product is professional, eligible men. The 1990s man who has everything. Everything except a mate."

Every week, Marilyn and fellow divorcee, Hillie Marshall book a table at a top London restaurant, prop up name cards at each setting of silver cutlery, and matchmake. Their company, Dinner Dates, hopes to cater to the discerning single person who shuns discos and conventional dating agencies. For a £25 introduction fee and £50 set meal on top, Marilyn will guarantee that your company for the evening is congenial. "Well, because of the price, how can I put it, you get very few people who you wouldn't want to meet," she assured me. "And do wear a nice dress. It's quite formal."

There is nothing casual about a Dinner Date evening. "It's organised like war," Marilyn said. Each woman sits strategically opposite one man and between two more, giving every diner direct contact with three members of the opposite sex. But your prime target has already been hand-picked by Marilyn. Mine was to be Paul, the racing driver. We were instructed to rendezvous at 2000 hours in the bar of the Royal Horseguards Hotel in Whitehall, southwest London, where we were introduced by Hillie in a little cocktail number. "Dea, how nice to see you," she greeted enthusiastically, as if welcoming an old friend. Hillie's other guests were Patrick the marine engineer from Boston, Louise the interior designer, Tony the insurance broker, Marilyn who was "into antique clocks", Evie the stunning German woman, and Lee the doctor from Sussex.

Surely this gorgeous crowd had not scoured the lonely hearts columns for an ad that offered an introduction to partners of their own social status? The vast majority who use Britain's 200 or more dating agencies are thirty-



something careerists. At our gathering, each had a specially rehearsed reason. Patrick, just posted from Boston, knew nobody in London. Tony worked freelance and was constantly moving from office to office. All the men Louise met were married. Paul had split up with his girlfriend.

Dinner Dates offers a unique solution to the lonely but proud. We could all pretend we were at a normal dinner party. Before our avocado and smoked salmon had been cleared away, Marilyn and Hillie had been transmogrified from matchmakers into old, dear friends. We chatted fondly of our hosts. "Hillie throws such good parties," said one diner, as we all agreed. The deception was complete.

Conversation could retreat to the safe realms of trivia. We grumbled about the traffic and swapped stories from favourite films. "Anyone seen *Sea of Love*?" I threw out unthinkingly. There was an uncomfortable ripple. "No, I haven't," answered an innocent diner. "What's it about?"

"Dinner dating," I cheerily replied. "And one of the diners is a murderer. So Al Pacino sets up this date..."

Paul tactfully drowned me out with tales of his recent holiday. He was dashing. Tall, with sandy colouring and blustery good manners. "An

adventure," he said. "On the Amazon. I really got into it. Inca. Wonderful. Rio — superb. I was up to Iapiranga, down from Iapiranga. Fabulous."

Our stilted conversation washed over the tables of more raucous diners. Marilyn and Hillie sat at a nearby table-for-two, keeping an eye on their paying guests. When I moved seats to avoid unwelcome advances from Tony, Hillie bustled over. "Dea, you must move back. It's all arranged."

However, lighthearted conversation, we were here at a price and for a purpose. The gathering seethed with sexual opportunity. Every accidental tap of toes under the table tingled with heightened sensuality. A request to pass the butter could be a come-on. Small talk suddenly became an enquiry into someone's prospects. I asked Patrick how long he would be posted in London.

"I have about 18 months to go," he said. Then quickly, "but it can always be extended."

Evie leant across and asked: "Is this your first time too?" Paul, a second-timer, confessed that at his first dinner someone had scribbled on his napkin: "Have you told your friends you're here?"

"Well, have you?" I asked. "It's not exactly something to boast about," he replied. "I

don't want people to think I'm a leper."

Tony, the down-to-earth insurance broker, had no time for this sophisticated charade. "She phoned me up three times to tell me to wear a tie. Three times," he staged a whisper, nodding towards Marilyn, who had retired to a quiet corner to accept our fees. She waved away my cheque guarantee card with a "Good God, no". Her guests were all creditworthy. "Is there anyone I can mention you to? Anyone in particular?" she said, as I signed over £75.

lounge, poor Paul felt obliged to show some interest in me. "How did you enjoy the meal?" he asked, gently cupping my elbow in his hand. "The food was lovely."

"I didn't mean the food."

The evening drew to an unsatisfactory close and Paul offered me a lift home in his Porsche. In the world beyond our windscreen, a teenage couple slung arms clumsily around each other's leather jackets. A middle-aged theatre-going pair teetered on a corner in search of a taxi. I wondered why we had to dress up and pay £75 for the most natural human encounter of boy meets girl.

Paul never called me. But Hillie, like an ancient suitor, phoned every few days with an invitation to another of her little soirées. "It was so lovely of you to come last time," she said. "Is there anyone I could mention you to? Anyone in particular?"

DEA BIRKETT

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## TELEVISION

## Passing of rights and rites

THE eyes of the world cannot be said to be focused on Peru: theoretically controlled by an elected government, with no military dictator in sight, the country has attracted much less attention even from civil-rights workers than Chile or Argentina or El Salvador. Yet 15,000 Peruvians have been murdered since 1982, and another 12,000 have officially "disappeared". This is a recent practice whereby armed men arrive in a village and "disappear" any activists, several of whom have later been found floating in nearby rivers or being fed, limb by limb, to local pigs.

For Yorkshire Television, *First Tuesday* (ITV) took up the case of Angel Escobar Jurado, who was until recently preparing a dossier on the number of innocent peasants who have recently been disappeared by the army in his village. In a community where hooded gunmen supervise elections on behalf of the government, and where villages are now defined as military zones in the fight against Maoist guerrillas, army officers are lying through their teeth. One, interviewed for this film, claimed not to have heard of Angel's disappearance until seven days after he had in fact written a letter officially regretting it.

What was so especially heart-breaking here was the involvement of Angel's daughter, a 12-year-old child, now almost certainly bereaved, who had been her father's assistant and companion in his fight against local corruption. "One does not," said a local lawyer, "administer the law here and stay alive." In the fight against the guerrillas of "The Shining Path", the Peruvian army has clearly decided that it is above all regulations, including those forbidding murder or kidnapping.

Five months on, Angel is still missing and his family are surviving. In an undeclared civil war, managed by a corrupt and complacent government, he is merely one of about 30,000 men, women and children who have abruptly ceased to exist. The shot of Angel's daughter on a bleak hillside, alone and afraid, is the one that they perhaps should start putting on the Peruvian stamps, if the world is ever going to start caring about what is going on down there.

Back in the comparative affluence of Bombay, Channel 4 came up with *The Parsees*, a curious study of the Zoroastrians. This is a Parsee community which seems to operate an entirely self-contained sub-culture, to the apparent fury of its downtown neighbours.

"Great snobs," said one of the latter, "who think blue blood runs in their bloody veins. They feel special because they come from Iran and bunk like that." Another critic, in the grip of still more indignation, conjuring up images of weird sexual deviation, announced that during the Raj it was the Parsees who "battered the backs of the British".

Nowadays they seem to lead rather less exciting lives, though their claims to Indian fame are formidable. Although photographed here doing nothing more dramatic than throwing some melons into the sea at nightfall, it was revealed that Parsees provided the first Indian MP (for Central Finsbury), the first Indian knight, the first Indian revolving restaurant and the first Indian rubber tyre, not to mention the first Indian nuclear explosion. Parsees also talk constructively to trees, have recruited Freddie Mercury to Queen to their faith and are now almost all well over 60 years old.

An endangered species, heavily outnumbered by Hindus and Muslims, they wear sacred veils and worry a lot about their grandchildren marrying the wrong sort of people or going to live in Canada. For much of the time, it seemed they could have been members of a small church community in Bromley, at least until they began throwing the melons into the sea and calling the local barman "Mr Sodawater-bottle-pener", at which point suspicions arose that they might have problems with the 21st century.

One of them said, memorably, "We do not want any Tom, Dick or Harry in our religion." As they have already got Freddie and several trees to talk to, they will probably make it through another couple of decades, unless of course they decide to go back home to Iran.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

## THEATRE

## To be or not to be asked

A recent increase in theatre productions which address religious and metaphysical issues leads Benedict Nightingale to ask whether our playwrights have been shirking their spiritual responsibilities

Compared with *Death of a Salesman* and *The Crucible*, solid oaks both, this is the merest sapling. The plot is not particularly plausible, involving as it does a wealthy mid-Western mink-breeder, mediocrity obsessed with the idea that the wheel of fortune will spin and squash him. The conclusion is glib and a bit smug, deciding, as it suddenly does, that Man, especially American Man, is captain of his soul and master of his destiny. Yet Arthur Miller's *The Man Who Had All The Luck*, now at the imperilled Young Vic, confronts questions about the nature of the universe which are ignored or begged in his more mature work — and are seldom, if ever, asked by any dramatist nowadays.

For me, the play brings to a head feelings that have been festering unacknowledged since December. Between then and now Samuel Beckett has died, David Hare and Simon Gray have each brought Church of England clerics on to the London stage, and everyone seems to be presenting *King Lear*.

Out of the theatre, a religious resurgence has continued to wash away the flimsy roots of east European marxism, and a new Archbishop of Canterbury has been named, one who seems robustly to believe in the supernatural forces he is supposed terrestrially to represent. It is as if a series of unrelated events were conspiring to remind us that metaphysics are still on the human agenda, and therefore should be on the theatrical one.

Yet that scarcely seems the view of our dramatists; even those few who have edged their plots skywards. Consider David Hare's *Racing Demon*, which has just moved from the Cottesloe to the grander Olivier. It is a well researched, highly entertaining portrait of an Anglican Church torn between two extremes.

On the one hand, there is the self-doubting, God-doubting vicar who sees his mission as sticking up

for the poor; on the other, there is the evangelical curate whose confident aim is to present "Christ" to as many people as possible; and Hare's sympathies are as obvious as they are painful for him to reach. For him, the Church is a social institution like many another, laudable when it seems progressive and culpable when it is politically neutral or reactionary.

That is no doubt a widely-held view, but it leaves something out of the argument. It is as if a man without any understanding of nutrition were to set up as a culinary expert and restaurant critic. He might be right to favour some amiable vegetarian canteen over a sleek, brash branch of MacDonalds, but his opinion would carry more weight if he knew just a little about protein and vitamins. How can anyone adequately discuss the Church of England, or any other religious institution, without recognising that spiritual food is what it is fundamentally in business to serve?

This is not to bewail the theatre's failure to find Christian writers to replace the late T.S. Eliot and the ageing Christopher Fry. Never mind the particular creed a dramatist espouses. Never mind whether he or she is a Christian, a Buddhist, a Muslim, or nothing at all in particular.

Samuel Beckett was an agnostic going on atheist. His view of God was probably that of Hamlet in *Endgame* — "the bastard, he doesn't even exist". Yet he dedicated his career to considering what it means to be a human uncaring universe. More than any of his era, he had a metaphysical mindset.

That is what is usually missing when, like Hare, our playwrights tackle subjects with metaphysical implications. But such occasions are rare, and the times when they confront such drastic issues head-on are almost non-existent.

Think of Tom Stoppard's entertaining rip-off of *Waiting for*

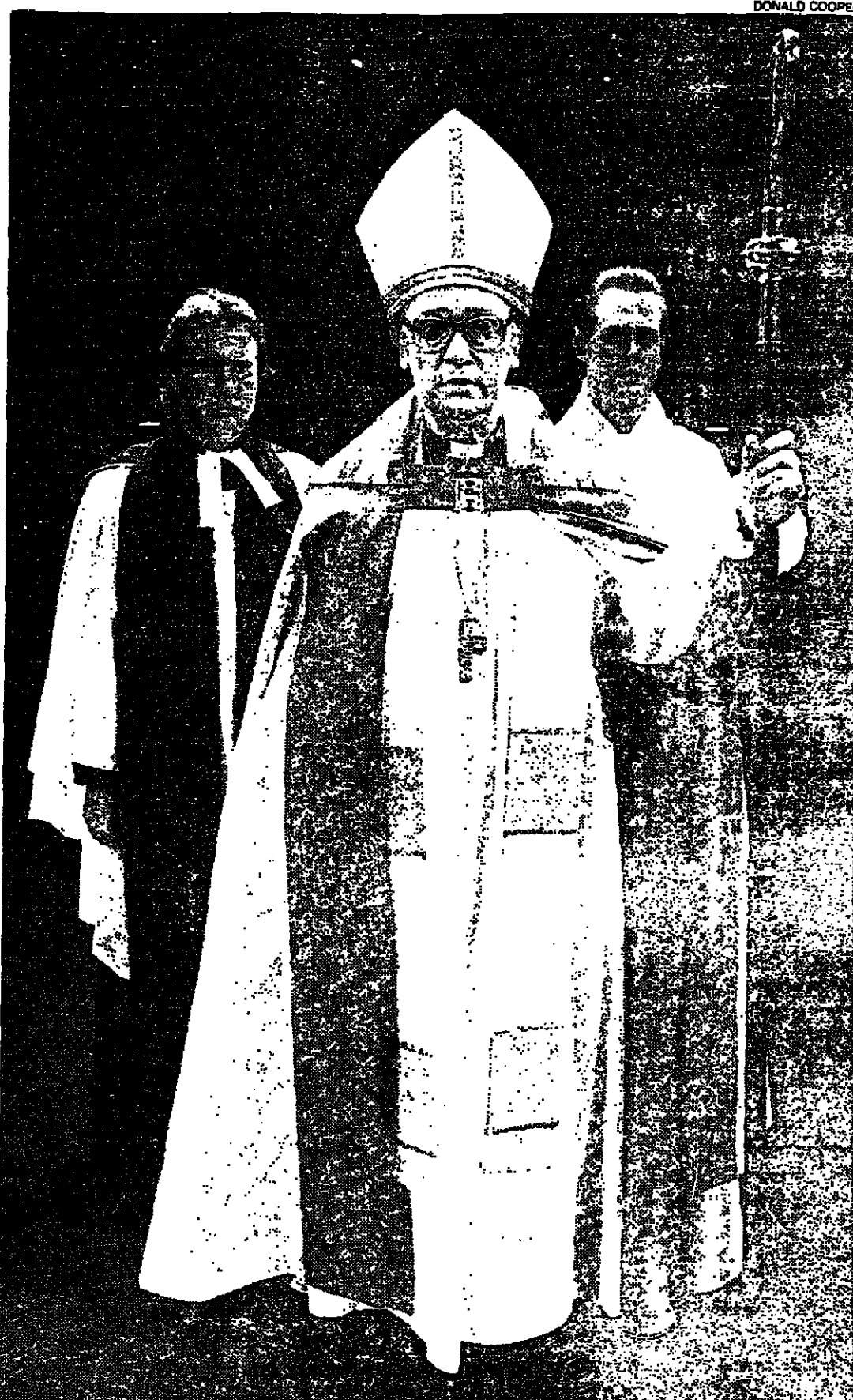
*Godot*, *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*. Remember the same author's brilliantly imaginative attack on materialist philosophy, *Jumpers*. That just about sums up the British theatre's contribution to metaphysical debate in the last 25 years.

True, it would be a bit absurd, and pretty monotonous, if every dramatist were to spend his or her career disentangling fate, chance and free will, or agonisedly debating the moral character of the cosmos. True, plays are sometimes written which implicitly address such mega-questions.

Harold Pinter's most powerful works leave the impression that, behind the social pretence, we human animals are doomed to spend our lives battling for territory, sex, dominance and power. He is the Charles Darwin of our theatre, a philosopher-dramatist for whom the world is a godless jungle in which only the fittest survive.

Similarly, the sombre comedy at the Vaudeville, *Hidden Laughter*, touches on matters of some metaphysical moment. On the face of it, Simon Gray's vicar is rather like Hare's half-believing one. Isn't it "preposterous", he mildly inquires, to accept a God who seems as erratic as someone "on drugs", capable of inflicting a boy's brain with cancer one moment and arbitrarily curing the disease the next? Yet such questions interest the agnostic Gray for their own sake, because he wants to think through the problem of suffering, not because they place the speaker in a politically divided Church.

But how often do we get inquiry even as glancing as that in a British theatre whose attitudes and beliefs may be summed up as secular humanism? There is an unwritten agreement among our more serious dramatists to forget philosophical issues and concentrate on political or private ones; to take the cosmos for granted, and concern themselves



Anglican reactionary? Richard Pasco in David Hare's *Racing Demon*, now at the Olivier

with social justice, personal relationships, and other matters obviously close to home. All else seems to them irrelevant and vaguely embarrassing. The result, of course, has been

scores of decent plays and some which are more than decent. Yet, just occasionally, the mind longs for larger perspectives. Why is *King Lear* being revived by the National, the RSC and Renais-

sance Theatre this summer? Could it be because, of all plays, it asks the hardest, deepest questions about what its characters call "the gods"? Could it be that it answers a craving unsatisfied elsewhere?

## OPERA

## What counts is the box office

Adrian Dannatt on evidence that financial pressures and a desire to broaden audiences are causing some opera houses to go astray

The debate about what is or is not worthy of presentation in an opera house is not some academic sub-division of Post-Modernism, but rather a simple financial and administrative matter. Opera houses need popular sell-out shows in order to subsidise their more experimental work, or more often, simply to survive.

Popularity is usually gained by widening the scope of the opera repertoire so it includes every sort of entertainment, though not necessarily opera itself. Hence opera, which was once the most elitist form of court entertainment, ends up meaning anything which features singing and might pull the crowds in. When it comes to the new eclectic programming of almost every opera house, the baseline is now profit, which means survival, and not aesthetic evolution.

New York City Opera is a case in point, a company regularly threatened with extinction, a company which many see no reason for at all. Many outside Manhattan remain unaware of its existence, or rather confuse it with the Metropolitan Opera, much to the NYCO's benefit. Sharing adjacent buildings at the Lincoln Center is about the extent of their similarity.

The Met deals with big stars and full-scale productions with an old-fashioned, albeit sometimes preposterous grandeur. New York City Opera has no stars, and seems to limit itself to populism, giving second-rate versions of the Met's grand opera for half the price.

Under general director Christopher Keene, NYCO is frantically trying to right itself, with strident, uniquely American populism as its selling point. The bright turquoise 1990 season brochure bears the legend "No elephants" in bold type. This cryptic copypaste is hardly elucidated by the grisly prose within: "No plodding plots. No ponderous parades. Nothing stuffy. Nothing musty. No masquerades or Moorish ballets."

Instead, the opener last Tuesday was *Le nozze di Figaro*, a competent, charming piece of post-Milos Forman Mozart, with singing so acceptable, so decent, that it need not have bothered. But this was not the main event of the first week, which was reserved for the long-awaited revival of Stephen Sondheim's *A Little Night Music*. The theatre was certainly packed, as it was not for *Figaro*, with that frightening army of Sondheim supporters who gasp in recognition at the opening bars of every number.

Sondheim is, possibly, a genius. His musicals have a certainty, a sophisticated confidence that none can match, but his cult is depressing. The image of these fanatics at home with their treasured original recordings and brand new CDs, their piles of tatty memorabilia — a signed *Company* programme, a Harold Prince sketch — haunts every Sondheim evening.

*Night Music* was enjoyable yet curiously dated, a 1973 period piece, a slice of cod romance from a less dangerous era. Designed by Michael Anania in apparent homage to *Liberace*, with piano and candelabra to the fore, there was a cloying slickness to the whole show, the weight of fake sentiment burdening its assumed levity.

The conducting by Paul Gemignani was ideal, an accurate yet lush performance, and the singing, largely by musical comedy actors, was surprisingly rich. Yet even "Send in the Clowns", the show's one really big number and the main vocal challenge for actress Sally Ann Howes, failed to be as emotive as everyone was clearly waiting for it to be. The amplification was a little erratic and booming, the acting a tinge too hammy and the set altogether too *Good Old Days*.

The magic of Sondheim, that we are always being reminded about, seemed far away, back in 1973, though his fabled cleverness was still much in evidence. The audience stood and cheered the bearded guru himself as he basked



Sondheim: Cult victim whose name does not guarantee a sell out

fully bounded centre-stage, but it seemed like merely a ritual.

As the ENO discovered with his *Pacific Overtures*, Sondheim is no automatic cure-all for an opera company, and his reputation as being "too good for Broadway" is beginning to smell like "not good enough". NYCO's new production of *Janet's House of the Dead*, the new *Moses and Aaron* and the revival of their acclaimed *Street Scene* may redeem them, but it seems obvious that they, like most opera companies, should reinvest in the form proper, rather than courting popularity and disaster.

## CRITICS' CHOICE: DANCE, MIXED MEDIA AND OPERA

## DANCE

IF ONLY...: Lloyd Newson's latest creation for DV8 Physical Theatre. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071-928 8800), tonight-Sun, 7.45pm, £4.50-£10.

COPELIA: Ronald Hynd's attractive production for English National Ballet Festival Hall, South Bank (as above), tonight-Sat, 7.30pm, mats tomorrow, Sat, 2.30pm, £5-£25.

KOREAN CLASSICAL MUSIC AND DANCE COMPANY: Colourful folk and court dances at the Edinburgh Festival Royal Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh (031-225 5756), Mon, 7.30pm, Tues, 3pm and 7.30pm, £6.

SWAN LAKE: Natalia Makarova's production for English National Ballet Festival Hall (as above), Mon until Aug 25, eves 7.30pm, mats Thurs, Sat 2.30pm.

JOHN PERCIVAL

## MIXED MEDIA

YOSHI OIDA: UK premiere of two one-hour pieces by the respected Japanese artist Oida, best-known for his work with Peter Brook. Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (071-359 4404), tonight until Aug 18, eves 8pm, mat Sat, 4pm, £4.50-£12.50.

THE MAPAPA ACROBATS: Seven-piece Kenyan group mix tumbling, acrobatics and traditional dancing in what promises to be a colourful, high-energy show. Waterman's Arts Centre, 14 High Street, Brentford (081-847 5651), tonight, 8.30pm, £5.95 (£2.95) The Assembly Rooms, 54 George Street, Edinburgh (031-225 2428), Sun until Sept 1, 11.30am, £5 (£4), children under 10, £2.50.

MARCEL MARCEAU & COMPANY: Marcel Marceau, the living legend of mime, presents his lifetime London season. Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, London EC1 (071-278 8916), Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mat Sat, 2.30pm, £4-£14. Until Aug 25.

BIGOS: Aleks A group of British-based artists of Polish origin work both within the gallery and on to the streets of Brent using multi-media skills to examine the locality, its history and its present-day make-up. The Gallery, Waterman's Arts Centre (as above), tomorrow until Sept 9, Mon-Sat, 11am-8.30pm, free.

CIRCUS BURLESQUE: Britain's largest, longest-standing circus/theatre company perform an adaptation of *Alice in Wonderland* in their 500-seater big top using trapeze, circus skills, live music and strong characterisation. A show for adults and children. The Bristol Balloon Fiesta, Bristol (0272 662112), Sat, 5pm, Sun, 2.30pm and 5pm, free.

GHISLAINE BODDINGTON

## OPERA

TANCREDI: Voltaire provides the theme for this year's Buxton Festival, and both the operas being presented are based on stories by the great French philosopher. Rossini's "heroic melodrama" *Tancredi* is ably conducted by Anthony Hose, and Elizabeth Woollett is excellent as Amnera. Opera House, Buxton (0298 72190), tonight, Fri, 7.45pm, £9-£27.50.

LE HURON: Buxton continues its admirable off-the-beatletrack record with the other Voltaire-based opera of this year's festival: a version of *L'Ingratu* by the Belgian composer André Grétry.

Grétry reigned supreme in late 18th-century French opera, and *Le Huron*, receiving its first British performance, was the fourth of a long list of works for the stage. Geoffrey Dolton takes the title role. Opera House, Buxton (as above), tomorrow, Sat, 7.45pm, £9-£27.50.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS: Glasgow's status as the European City of Culture has brought it the Bolshoi Opera, making their first appearance in the UK. Their production of Tchaikovsky's reworking of Schiller's *Joan of Arc* (with romantic interest for the heroine added) will no doubt be in the grand, spectacular Soviet tradition. Scottish Exhibition Centre, Glasgow (041-227 5511), Fri, Sat, Sun, 7pm, £10-£75.

NEW YEAR: Exuberant, astonishingly inventive score by the 85-year-old Michael Tippett, updating the themes of individual rebirth and personal growth from *The Midsummer Marriage*. But will the new work stand the same test of time? The multi-talented Knister St Hill jives his way through as Donny; Helen Field is sympathetic as his step brother Jo Ann. Richetta Manager intentionally less so as Regan. Andrew Davis conducts. Glyndebourne, Lewes East Sussex (0273 541111), Sat, Mon, 6.10pm, £30-£75.

THE GREEK PASSION: The Edinburgh Festival celebrates Martinů's centenary with an impressive list of the prolific Czech composer's works. His last opera, *The Greek Passion*, is given in a concert performance by the Prague Symphony Orchestra under Jim Belohánek, with Arthur Davies and Phyllis Cannan heading the cast. Usher Hall, Edinburgh (031-225 5756), Mon, 8pm, £5-£16.

BARRY MILLINGTON

## MARCEL MARCEAU

what the critics say...

The Guardian  
"Marceau, the living legend of mime, is back... he dives below the surface of sentiment and takes your breath away"

The Times  
"The art of Marceau, like the performer, is ageless"


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"His movements are astonishingly fluid and liquid"

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## TELEVISION &amp; RADIO

COMPILED BY PETER DEAR AND GILLIAN MAXEY  
TELEVISION AND RADIO CHOICE EDITOR DAVID LEE

**8.00** **Castles**  
8.30 **BBC Breakfast News** with Laurie Meyer and Fiona Foster 8.55 **Regional News** and weather  
9.00 **News** and weather  
9.05 **Beattie and Sebastian** (r) 9.25 **Regional News** with Roy Castle and Cheryl Baker introduce an attempt at the world car-race record  
10.00 **News** and weather followed by **Double Dare**. Peter Simon hosts the slapstick game show (r) 10.30 **Playdays** (r)  
10.55 **Five to Eleven**. Gary Watson reads from the Gospel of Mark  
11.00 **News** and weather followed by **Eats for Treasures**. Jane Asher and her child cooks prepare an American feast  
11.35 **The 7 Zone**. Music magazine  
12.00 **News** and weather followed by **The Garden Party**. Includes a report on what makes game shows compulsive viewing - for some 12.55 **Regional News** and weather  
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.30 **Neighbours** (Castles)  
1.50 **The Train Now Departing**. Anthony Smith narrates the story of how the Isle of Man has been unaffected by the railway modernisation that has taken place on the mainland, and continues to operate steam trains (r) 2.20 **Knot's Landing**. Giddy American soap  
3.10 **My Twin and I**. Compelling film in which twins from different backgrounds

talk about themselves and each other in an attempt to illustrate the strange bonds that exist between them (r)  
4.00 **Cartoon 4.10 Ewoks** (r) 4.35 **Knowhow**. Learning series presented by Johnny Ball (r)  
5.00 **Cartoon 5.10 Colour in the Creek**. Episode eight of the ten-part Australian children's drama series (r)  
5.35 **Neighbours** (r) 5.55 **Neighbours** (r) 6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with Peter Sissons and Jill Dando. Weather  
6.30 **Regional News** and weather  
7.00 **Wogan** with Janet Suzman, Julian Pearce and, providing the music, Mariah Carey  
7.30 **Therapy and Us**. Giving the general public the chance to air their grievances. Local people in Bristol complain about the clouds of coal dust from the docks. Douglas Steeghs in west London talks about the council building site at the bottom of his garden, and Matt Goss, from Eros, talks about his royal fans. (Castles)  
8.00 **Playdays**. The judges Paul, Ian McEwan stars as the steady antique dealer who often sells to the wind but whose heart is in the right place. Lowery is on the trail of a Regency pistol which held a mythical power in the antique world, but which have been used for the considerably more prosaic purpose of murder (r). (Castles)  
8.50 **Points of View** presented by Anne Robinson.

**8.00 Nine O'Clock News** with Martin Lewis. Regional news and weather  
**John Shea (left) and Robin Strasser (8.30pm)**  
9.30 **Baby M**. The concluding part of this dramatic true story. Surrogate mother Mary Beth is determined to keep her baby, but baby M's natural father and his wife also desperately want to claim the child and take court action to claim the girl as their own. (Castles)  
11.05 **The Red Arrow - 25 Years**. A celebration of 25 years of the Royal Air Force's top display team. Dramatic aerial photography captures both the skill and beauty that have long been the team's trademark. Narrated by Nigel Havers (r)  
12.00 **Weather**

**ITV LONDON**  
6.00 **TV-am** begins with Good Morning Britain presented by Kathryn Holloway and, from 7.00, by Mike Myers and Lorraine Kelly. With news on the hour and headlines on the half hour. The Doc Spot at 6.20 and 8.35 investigates non-invasive surgery 8.50 **Wacziarg** for the young  
9.25 **He-Man and the Masters of the Universe** (r) 9.50 **Thames News** and weather 9.55 **Inspector Gadget** (r) 10.25 **Vicky the Viking** 10.50 **News** headlines  
10.55 **Children of the Dog Star**. The penultimate episode of the fantasy adventure series (r) (Oracle) 11.25 **Just for the Record**. A look at some of the amazing and astounding feats which have won their way into the record books 11.55 **Thames News** and weather 11.55 **The Adventures of Tintin**  
12.05 **Alibris**. Educational fun for the under fives (r) 12.25 **Home and Away** 12.55 **Thames News** and weather 1.00 **News** at One with Sue Carpenter. Weather  
1.20 **Marco**. Marco-Pierre White prepares three delicious courses for Albert Roux of Mayfair's Le Gavroche restaurant, including ravioli of lobster and tartar sauce (r)  
1.50 **A Country Practice**. Medical soap set in a small health clinic in the Australian outback 2.20 **The High Road**. Soap set in the Highland village of Glendornoch

2.50 **What's My Line?** Angela Ripston hosts the occupational quiz game and is joined by regular panelists Jilly Cooper and Roy Hudd. Her celebrity guests are Bill Wiggins and Kim Hartman 3.15 **Thames News** 3.20 **Thames News** headlines 3.25 **The Young Doctors**  
3.55 **The Wombles**. (Oracle) 4.00 **Bertie the Bat** 4.10 **Fraggle Rock** 4.40 **Kratts** Television. The guests include Nick Owen, Russell Lane and Peter Hugo  
5.10 **Blockbusters**. Bob Holness hosts this general knowledge quiz for teenagers  
5.45 **News** with Sue Carpenter. Weather information on Frontiers, a self-help group for people with Aids  
6.00 **Home and Away** (r)  
6.30 **Thames News** and weather  
7.00 **Cleopatra**. The murder-mystery board game is brought to life in this series starring Stephanie Beacham, Robin Ellis and June Whitfield  
7.30 **Coronation Street**. (Oracle)  
8.00 **Highway to Heaven**. Heavenly aid from the earthbound angel and his human companion. A business tycoon has a very distant relationship with his only son. However, on the man's death bed, Jonathan and Mark help bring them closer together. Starring Michael Landon and Victor French  
9.00 **The Sweeney**. Money Money. Money John Thaw and Dennis Waterman star as the two tough-talking cops. Eddie Monk, a reformed

criminal, wins a large sum of money on the pools. When the news gets out, he receives an anonymous phone call from a blackmailer who demands a part of the winnings if he's not to reveal Eddie's role in a robbery. But, when Eddie is killed, Hagen and Carter demand to know why (r)  
10.00 **News** at Ten with Sandy Gall and Trevor McDonald 10.30 **Thames News** and weather  
10.35 **TEC**. Lucklustre drama series centred on a Brussels-based detective agency  
11.35 **Film: The Last Ride of the Dalton Gang** (1979). Jack Palance and Larry Wilcox star in this excessively violent drama. The infamous Dalton brothers started their life of crime as lawmen. But the daring deputies broke more laws than they enforced and their notoriety for robbing gambling houses spread across the west. Directed by Dan Curtis. Followed by **Thames News** headlines  
2.15 **Videoflash**. The latest fashions from around the world  
2.40 **America's Top Ten** introduced by Casey Kasem  
3.10 **Music Special**. The jazz pianist Herbie Mann in concert. Followed by **Thames News** headlines  
4.10 **Skytrack**. Brands Hatch plays host to a stunning air display and thrilling motor sport action  
4.40 **Fifty Years On** (b/w). Archive newsreels which are sure to stir a few memories in August 1940 German bombers failed to raid Dover Harbour  
5.00 **ITN Morning News** with Chrissabel King. Ends at 6.00

**BBC**  
6.45 **Open University: Energy Sources** - Petroleum 7.10 **Fortran**. The Changing image of Kingship. Ends at 7.35  
9.00 **The Boat People**. Ten years ago, the first wave of Vietnamese boat people arrived in Britain. Cathy Burnett discovers how well they have been able to adapt to life in an alien country (r). Wales 9.30 **The Boat People** 9.00 **Born Dal**  
9.30 **Film: The Renegade Ranger** (1938, b/w) starring Rita Hayworth, George O'Brien and Tim Holt. A Texas Ranger helps renegades stamp out ruthless land thieves. Directed by David Howard  
10.25 **Film: Random Harvest** (1942, b/w). This is tear-jerker week on BBC2, with *Since You Went Away* (Monday), *Goodbye Mr. Chips* (yesterday) and, this morning, *Mervyn LaRue's* elegant weepie which gave a degree of legitimacy to amnesia, a movie theme that has much fallen into disrepute as jumped into the grave that it dug for itself with a succession of mindboggling fantasies. Not that there is anything particularly believable about James Hilton's tale of the first world war soldier (Ronald Colman) whose memory-loss is so total that he forgets he was once married to the woman (Greer Garson) who is now his secretary. But MGM, in those halcyon days, knew how to meld the Hollywood star system at its best with technical resources at their best (most notably, Joseph Ruttenberg's camera work). If you find yourself shedding tears over *Random Harvest*, be assured that it will be in a good cause  
12.30 **Of Gods and Men: The People of the Rainforest**. A documentary series studying ancient Mexican beliefs and customs (r)

1.00 **Under Sail**, in praise of Bristol Channel. (r) 1.20 **Fingerprint**. John Craven reports on the illegal practice of back-baiting (r)  
2.00 **News** and weather followed by **Great Railway Journeys of the World**. Richard Briers takes the train from Euston to Kyles of Lochcubbin (r) (Castles)  
3.00 **News** and weather followed by **Wild World**. The wildlife of remote regions of the Alps (r) 3.50 **News**, regional news and weather  
4.00 **The Rainbow Warrior Conspiracy**. Part two of the dramatization of events leading up to the destruction of the ship, the Rainbow Warrior, in Auckland Harbour, New Zealand, in 1985  
5.35 **Look: Stranger**. Cricket at the Spout. A passion for cricket is one of the most important requirements for the regulars at the Spout House pub in North Yorkshire (r)  
6.00 **Film: The Wicked Lady** (1945, b/w) starring Margaret Lockwood. Melodramatic tale of a cunning woman who steals the heart of an aristocrat on his bride and marries him, only to add spice to his life at his country estate by becoming a highway robber and starting an affair with a notorious outlaw. Written and directed by Leslie Arliss  
7.40 **Rough Guide to the World**. Los Angeles is the money-making and film-making capital of America. It is also the scene of violent gang wars and horrific traffic problems. Magenta de Vine and Sanika Guha look at all the aspects of this city - from the unemployed Hispanics to the denizens of the Hollywood Billboards Club, meeting Patsy Kensit and Balthazar Getty while Sanika highlights the problem of the 100,000 gang members, battling over territory and drugs with 4A7s.  
8.30 **The Victorian Kitchen**. Ruth Mott follows Mrs Beeton's guide to preparing

and packing a picnic and then demonstrates Victorian jam-making techniques (r)  
9.00 **Screenplay: The Land of Dreams**. The title comes from Blake ("What do we see, in this land of unbelief and fear?"). Bridson, South London, is where unbelief and fear are shown to dwell in Alan Cullis's pessimistic play about a black South African activist (Patrick Sheel, a fine exponent of the haunted look) whose plea for asylum in the

**CHANNEL 4**  
6.00 **Noah's Ark**. Frigate birds and pelicans of the Galapagos  
6.20 **Business Daily**  
6.30 **The Channel Four Daily**  
9.25 **The Art of Landscape**. Images of the natural world set to music.  
11.00 **As It Happens**. Paddy Haycock and a video camera on the Isle of Wight for Cowes Week  
12.00 **Off the Page**. Dub poet Benjamin Zephaniah talks about his life and writing and performs some of his poems (r)  
12.30 **Business Daily**. Financial and business news service presented by Susannah Simons  
1.00 **Sesame Street**. Educational programme for children. The guest is astronaut Sally Ride (r)  
2.00 **Report to Nursing**. The first of a new Open College series illustrating the range of opportunities to attract nurses back into their profession. (Text)  
2.30 **The World at Your Feet**. A four-day, 55 kilometre trek through the mountains of New Zealand's Fiordland National Park (r) (Teletext)  
3.30 **Wonderland**. A warning to pushy parents in this animation from Bulgaria  
3.40 **The Oprah Winfrey Show**. Today Oprah's guests are leading American career specialists  
4.30 **Countdown**. Words and numbers game with Richard Whiteley  
5.00 **Storyhouse**. Deal children and their hearing brothers and sisters explore the fun of storytelling through singing, mime and games  
5.30 **Flight over Spain**. Burgos from the air (Teletext)  
6.00 **Leontyne**. Richard Goodwin and his crew continue their voyage along the waterways of Europe  
6.30 **A Different World**. Comedy series set in a predominantly black American college

7.00 **Channel Four News** with Nicholas Owen and Sonia Russell  
7.50 **Comment** followed by **Weather**  
8.00 **Brookside**. Topical soap set in the streets of Merseyside. (Teletext)  
8.30 **Europe Express**. Includes an interview with Munzio Guliano, a Naples Mafia man who has seen the error of his ways and a report on the Soviet soldiers still stationed in East Germany  
9.00 **Rear Window**. The Salman Rushdie affair continues to throw a long shadow over television programming, though scarcely more than its outline is discernible tonight in the first of the two films in this returning series which tackles arts and culture themes with a seriousness that will give invertebrate channel-switchers their cue. *War of Wits* is about three thorn-in-the-flesh writers in the Arab world - the exiled Syrian poet Adonis, the much-censored Moroccan novelist Mohamed Choukri, and the Moroccan sociologist Fatima Mernissi, whose strong feminist views have brought a ban on her books. To liberal Western eyes, it makes little sense that many modern Arab writers are not tolerated whereas Moravia and Marx and *The Perfumed Garden* escape censure. *Rear Window* is completed by a film about the Indian actress turned film director, Aparna Sen, who has dared make films about adultery and widowhood  
9.45 **He-Play: The Loser**. The shot in the arm that Channel 4 has given the British film industry is part of contemporary movie history. Less well documented is what the network has done for new, young, playwrights. *He-Play*, as the title suggests, features the work of men. *She-Play* follows later, as does *Re-Play*, a repeat of some of last year's plays by budding writers. *The Loser* is Brian

Boak's first work for television. At 15 minutes, it is an exact television equivalent of the short story in fiction and, like the best short stories, it makes a virtue out of the necessity of economy. *The Loser* (Phil Daniels) is a pool player hypnotised into a winning streak. Boak offers a modicum of hope even to those for whom life is always a case of "Heads I lose, and tails I lose"  
10.00 **Film: Between Two Women** (1988) starring Farrah Fawcett, Colleen Dewhurst, Michael Nouri and Steven Hill. An engrossing made-for-television drama following the battle of wits over a period of 14 years between Farrah Fawcett and her domineering mother-in-law Colleen Dewhurst. When Dewhurst has a stroke, both women are forced to come to terms with each other. A fascinating character study that digs deeper into the nuances of relationships than most movies. Directed by Jon Avnet  
11.50 **Azziz** Mian Sings Gawnall. Asian concert series  
12.50am **The Confessions of Felix Krull: Confidence Man**. The final episode of the drama based on Thomas Mann's novel and starring John Moulder-Brown as Felix Krull. (In German with English subtitles) (r). Ends at 1.45

**RADIO 1**  
6.00am **Start** 6.30am **News** 7.00am **Simon Bates** 7.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 8.00am **News** 8.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 9.00am **News** 9.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 10.00am **News** 10.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 11.00am **News** 11.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 12.00am **News** 12.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 1.00am **News** 1.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 2.00am **News** 2.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 3.00am **News** 3.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 4.00am **News** 4.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 5.00am **News** 5.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 6.00am **News** 6.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 7.00am **News** 7.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 8.00am **News** 8.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 9.00am **News** 9.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 10.00am **News** 10.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 11.00am **News** 11.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 12.00am **News** 12.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 1.00am **News** 1.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 2.00am **News** 2.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 3.00am **News** 3.30am **Radio 1 Breakfast** 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# Stop taking water from rivers, farmers are ordered

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

THE National Rivers Authority ordered 600 farmers in the Anglian region to stop drawing water from rivers for spray irrigation yesterday. An official said the action was being taken to avert a serious threat to public water supplies later in the year.

"Our earlier appeal to spray irrigators to curb demand fell on deaf ears", he said. "We pointed out at the time that such a reaction would make restrictions inevitable." The ban on surface water abstraction is the most extensive yet issued by the authority.

Farming sources said the ban was a cause of concern but should not have any immediate impact because the cereal crop was being harvested. Farmers with boreholes who draw their water from groundwater sources are not affected.

The authority said that it was also preparing a drought order to

stop water being taken out of rivers and watercourses in the region through more than 50 slacks, structures that drain water into the fens for crop irrigation. Enforcement officers, backed by aerial surveillance, will check that the abstraction ban is observed.

River levels were dropping at an alarming rate, the authority said. Some were at record low levels and others were dry with little or no flow. Apart from the risk of a shortage of public supplies, there was a danger of rivers turning septic. In some watercourses the flow consisted of little more than waste effluent.

The abstraction ban covers the catchment area of the Great Ouse, a 130-mile-long river stretching from southwest Norfolk and parts of Suffolk through Cambridgeshire to north Hertfordshire. "The area is like a leaking bucket with more water going out through abstraction into the fens than is coming in from the rivers. We have to start to plug the holes if we are to begin to balance the interests of all those people who use water," the official said.

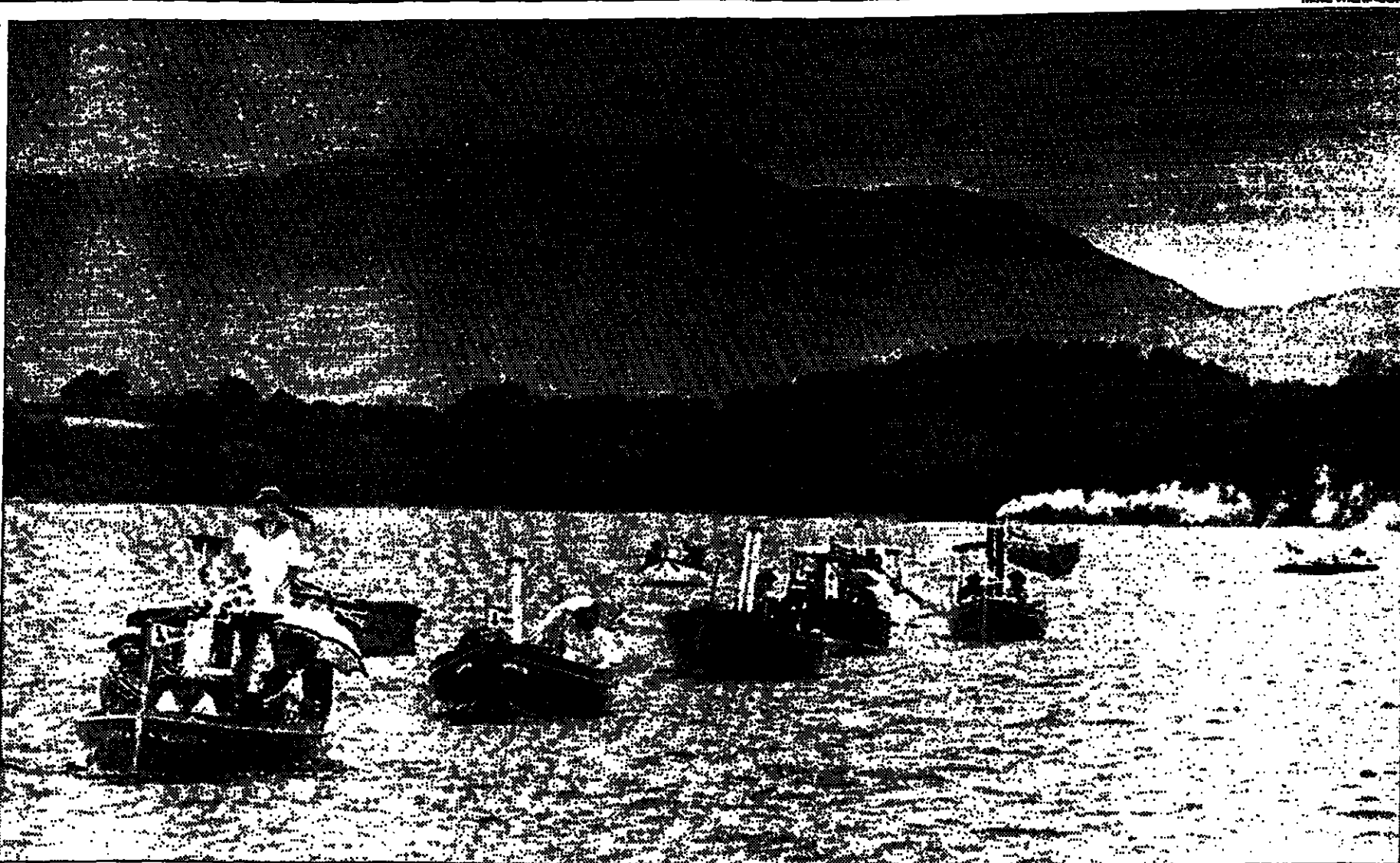
Even before yesterday's ban came into effect, bans were in force affecting more than 400 farmers in parts of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Essex. Restrictions on spray irrigation have also been operating for some time in Yorkshire, parts of the Severn-Trent catchment area, Wessex and the Romney Marshes. In many of those areas, licences to abstract water lapse automatically when river flows fall below a certain level.

The authority said that the restrictions in East Anglia were also aimed at protecting important wetland areas and sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs). One water abstraction licence had been withdrawn to prevent an SSSI from drying up and a close watch was being kept on other sites that were at risk if the hot weather continued.

If water levels did not improve, a navigation ban might have to be imposed on the Old West River in Cambridgeshire, which links the Ely Ouse and Bedford Ouse navigation systems, the authority said.

Lady Trumpington, a junior agriculture minister, warned farmers yesterday that large areas of farmland posed a fire risk and urged them to take special care when disposing of straw and stubble by burning. Burning is to be banned from 1993.

"We have received complaints from members of the public. In this weather burning can be more than just a public nuisance. Life and property can be put at risk. I urge farmers only to burn when absolutely necessary," she said.



Smoke on the water: some of the nine steamboats, dating back to 1910, taking part in a one-day regatta on Loch Lomond, a change from its usual venue at Windermere

## Bhutto flies to home province

Continued from page 1

greeted with a degree of scepticism by political observers. Nevertheless there is no sense that the general plans a coup.

Miss Bhutto made it clear that she would fight the elections called for October 24 by President Ishtaq Khan, who dismissed the government on Monday night because, he said, it had lost credibility and popular support. He is a long-standing political opponent of Miss Bhutto.

There is a strong possibility that the interim government might postpone the elections to give its supporters more time to consolidate their strength.

Some observers believe the time to dislodge Miss Bhutto was seen as ripe while world attention is focused on the Gulf.

Miss Bhutto urged her Pakistan People's Party not to encourage people to take to the streets because, she said, any law and order problems would be used by the interim government as an excuse to delay the elections. She appealed for calm in the country, while emphasising that her dismissal was "illegal, arbitrary and unconstitutional".

President Ishtaq Khan yesterday dissolved the provincial governments of Punjab and Baluchistan. The administrations in Sindh and North West Frontier Province were dissolved on Monday night. The interim leaders appointed in the four provinces are staunch opponents of Miss Bhutto.

## Research hope on kidney disease

Continued from page 1

their urine, long before they become ill, and have higher blood pressure.

The findings have been supported by studies over the past 14 years. "We now have a better understanding of the mechanisms of diabetic kidney disease, and we have an early marker of the condition which will help identify those at risk much earlier than was possible previously," Professor Viberti said yesterday.

About 1.5 million people in Britain have some form of diabetes, and about half of them, who are insulin-dependent diabetics, develop kidney complications over a period of up to ten years. Of this group, 600 develop renal failure every year, and require dialysis treatment or a transplant.

Traditionally, high blood pressure or hypertension has been regarded as a consequence of kidney failure. Professor Viberti said it now seemed that a pre-disposition to raised blood pressure could in fact contribute to kidney damage. Studies showed that the parents of susceptible diabetics had higher blood pressures, and more sodium activity in their arteries.

That suggested a genetic transmission of the abnormality. "From our new knowledge we may be able to develop methods of intervening in the evolution of kidney illness," he said. "We may be able to control the rise in blood pressure with drugs and interrupt the series of events leading to

kidney damage." Drugs called angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, or ACE-inhibitors, which treat hypertension, are now being used in trials with diabetic patients in hospitals in Britain, other European countries, and the United States.

James Wellbeloved, director-general of the National Kidney Research Fund, which has been supporting the work, said the advances were of tremendous importance to diabetics.

"Up to 600 people a year could be prevented from developing renal failure, releasing many dialysis machines, and reducing the need for kidney transplants," he said. At present, 4,000 people in Britain are waiting for the operation.



Viberti: "We have better understanding of disease"

## Man killed in Cowes week boat tragedy

By RUTH GLEDHILL

ONE man died and another was seriously injured yesterday after a rowing boat was caught in the path of a passenger ferry during Cowes week off the Isle of Wight.

The accident took place in the mouth of the river Medina near the ferry pontoon. Police said the boat was dragged under the bow of a passenger ferry, owned by the Norris Cattle Shipping Company, which operates from Portsmouth.

According to one report, the small boat was tossed into the air when it collided with the ferry 800 yards from the royal yacht Britannia, home to the Duke of Edinburgh during the regatta. It was not known whether or not the Duke witnessed the accident.

Sailors who were nearby went to their aid and pulled the two men from the sea. A rescue boat from the coastguard at Lee-on-the-Solent was launched to help.

Both men were believed to be in their sixties. One died on his way to St Mary's hospital in Newport, and the other was detained in St Mary's last night, suffering from water in the lungs. His condition, however, was reported to be satisfactory.

A Hampshire police spokesman later said: "They got in the path of the ferry. The rowing boat was dragged under the bow."

Cowes notebook, page 34  
Cowes races, page 38

## New radio channel aimed at youth

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

RADIO 5, the BBC's first new radio network in 23 years, yesterday launched a programme line-up it believes will win youth and youngsters back to radio when it begins transmitting on Radio 2's medium-wave frequency on August 27.

Children's stories, plays and serials will be brought to life by Stephen Fry, Pamela Stephenson, Terry Wogan and Phillip Schofield, while Glenda Jackson and Julian Clary are put *In The Hot Seat* by a teenage audience. Toddlers will learn how to listen, with Andrew Sachs's *1,2,3,4,5*, while Mark Curry's *On Your Mark* provides three hours of fun for under-14s. Emma Freud deals with young people's problems in *The Answerphone*. Live "youth magazines" from Glasgow, Cardiff, London, Belfast, Birmingham and Manchester will be broadcast each night.

BBC Radio's existing schools, educational and sports output will be transferred on to Radio 5, which is also to use BBC World Service programmes as part of its regular output.

World Service output includes *24 Hours*, comment and analysis of the day's news events; *Outlook* and *Newsdesk*, both world news programmes; *Meridian Reports* on the arts and books; *Caribbean Magazine*, and *Global Concerns*, Jonathon Porritt's weekly environmental series.

Radio 5 is also to offer "the

world's most comprehensive radio sports service", with the transfer of all Radio 2 sports output, including: full test match special coverage; extensive mid-week football and racing coverage; regular sports bulletins and *Sports On Fire* on Saturday afternoons.

David Hatch, managing director of BBC Network Radio, described the Radio 5 schedule as "a treasure chest of immense richness". "It's certainly different, but it's unquestionably deeply rooted in what the BBC is there for - public service, to inform, educate and entertain," he said yesterday.

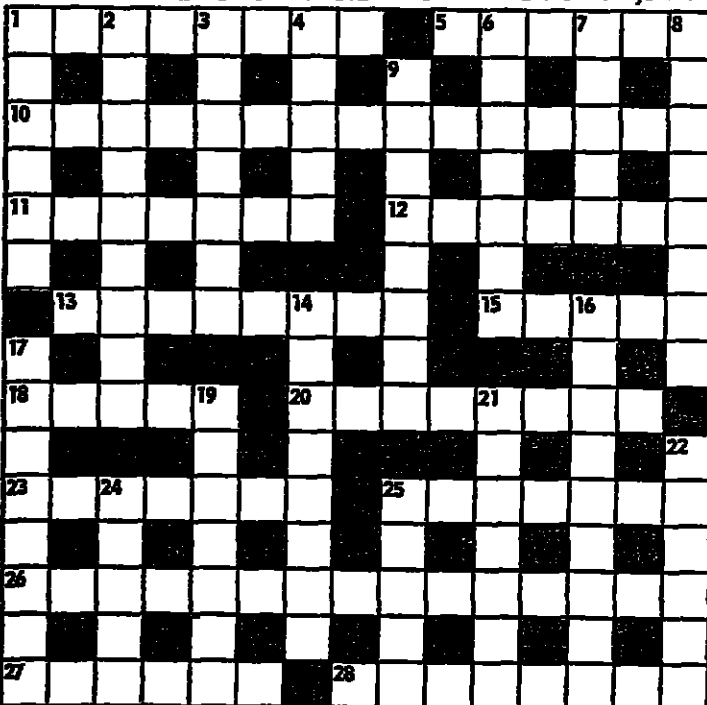
Media, page 15

## Monk 'regrets brook pollution'

A BENEDICTINE monk apologised to magistrates at Malton, North Yorkshire, for polluting a beck, killing fish, insects and fauna. Father Timothy Wright, aged 47, was called from a week's retreat of prayer to answer two separate pollution charges.

A director of Ampleforth College Farms, attached to Ampleforth College, the Roman Catholic public school, Father Wright said there had been a drainage problem, now resolved, which he regretted. Fines of £500 were imposed for each charge.

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,367



- ACROSS**
- 1 Cherish the sound grass left by the birds (8).
  - 5 French writer holding little daughter - the one who had teething troubles (6).
  - 10 This description of a Lee-Enfield is purely nominal (6-9).
  - 11 A stymie in opposition (7).
  - 12 Privateer, rough in speech and demeanour (7).
  - 13 Pease's joint title (8).
  - 15 The old man's Continental bedding (5).
  - 18 Tributary to an Indian king (5).
  - 20 A model craft - it's made by human hand (8).
  - 23 Find common ground with a type of Scot (7).
  - 25 The smallest sea creature a little island can produce (7).
  - 26 In great gulps he'd drunk the drugged mixture (8-7).
- DOWN**
- 2 Mop sailor's eye (6).
  - 28 Radical republican who wanted to get even (8).
  - 1 Lady in distress, like Miss Languish? (6).
  - 2 Condescend to go bail for Peter (9).
  - 3 Calm flustered bay with a soporific (7).
  - 4 Mechanical sort of chap is right about instrument having no base (5).
  - 6 Swore the bible had gone astray (7).
  - 7 Isle of Grain getting major road (5).
  - 8 Mineral supplied for party ceremony (8).
  - 9 It's crazy, taking one drug on top of another (8).
  - 14 Sick bulls here to make a saving (8).
  - 16 Give clear order, like a governor (9).
  - 17 He makes chips for a kipper, it is said (7).
  - 21 Supporter put down ticket money with a flourish (7).
  - 22 Ankle covering makes one walk with hesitation (6).
  - 24 Incongruous part of the Merry Widow's wardrobe? (5).
  - 25 This insect is a little fellow without a tail (5).

**DOGS** SHORES DOOM  
O O O A A R R O  
B R A N T U S C H A R G E R  
U H S B R A S  
T I E U P I M B A L A N C E  
C O D I M P E D I M E N T A  
R N U V U C  
O N T O G E N E S I S D A K  
S I G E I I  
S U N B A T H E R C L A W S  
B F R V H B P  
E M O T I V E A B A L O N E  
A T I E L N L L A  
M U L E S M E T A L W O R K

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 16 per cent of the competitors at the 1990 London A regional final of The Times Collins Dictionaries Crossword Championship.

## WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

**RHIPPIDATE**  
a. A blind date  
b. Fan-shaped  
c. Babylonian dating

**AUTOCONDIMENTATION**  
a. Pepper and salting  
b. Custom-building a car  
c. Self-correction

**HYPOTYPOSIS**  
a. Categorising sub-classes  
b. Vivid description  
c. Fear of being photographed

**COCKET**  
a. A bantam cock  
b. A carpentry joint  
c. Saucy

Answers on page 18

## AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

**LONDON & SE traffic, roadworks**  
C. London (within N & S Circs.) 731  
M-ways/roads M4-M1 732  
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T. 733  
M-ways/roads Dartford T.-M25 734  
M-ways/roads M25-M4 735  
M25 London Orbital only 736

**National traffic and roadworks**  
National Motorways 737  
West Country 738  
Vales 739  
Midlands 740  
East Anglia 741  
North-west England 742  
North-east England 743  
Scotland 744  
Northern Ireland 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 5p for 8 seconds (peak and standard) 5p for 12 seconds (off peak).

## WEATHER

Scotland, Northern Ireland, and north-western parts of England will be rather cloudy with occasional rain. In sheltered eastern areas it will be drier with some cloud breaks and sunny periods. The rest of southern Britain will remain dry with patchy cloud and sunny periods. Southern and eastern parts will have the best of the sunshine. Outlook: showers in the north; continuing settled and dry in the south.

## ABROAD

MOONDAY: t=thunder; d=dizzle; f=fog; s=sun; st=stale; sr=snow; l=light; c=cloud; br=brilliant	C	F
Ajaccio	27 81	f
Alger	30 85	s
Alexandria	35 95	s
Amman	17 63	c
Ankara	18 64	c
Bahia	37 99	s
Barcelona	30 86	c
Belgrade	23 73	c
Bombay	31 88	s
Buenos Aires	27 81	f
Calcutta	28 82	s
Cairo	32 90	s
Cape Town	22 73	s
Chennai	29 84	s
Chicago	18 66	c
Columbia	18 64	c
Copenhagen	18 64	c
Cyprus	20 68	c
Dublin	18 61	c
Düsseldorf	22 72	c
Edinburgh	18 64	c
Geneva	21 70	c
Helsinki	19 66	c
Hong Kong	30 86	s
Imbros	17 64	c
Intanbul	28 82	s
Jeddah	35 95	s
Jo'burg	16 61	c
Karachi	30 86	s
Le Mans	21 70	c
Le Touquet	20 68	c
Liège	20 68	c
London	30 86	s
Lucerne	20 70	c
Lyons	24 75	c
Luxembourg	17 63	c
Luzon	30 86	s
Madrid	27 81	c
Malaga	30 86	s
Malindi	28 82	s
Marseille	31 88	s
Medan	27 81	c
Mexico City	18 64	c
Miami	31 88	s
Minsk	21 70	c
Moscow	17 63	c
Munich	21 70	c
Nairobi	28 82	s
Naples	31 88	s
N Delhi	32 90	s
Norway	12 54	c
Nice	27 81	c
Oslo	17 63	c
Paris	20 68	c
Peking	26 78	c
Perth	14 57	f
Prague	13 55	c
Rangoon	31 88	s
Rio de Janeiro	20 68	c
Riyadh	40 104	s
Rome	28 82	s
Salt Lake City	16 61	c
Santiago	22 72	c
Sao Paulo	21 70	c
Seoul	31 88	s
Singapore	30 86	s
Sofia	19 66	c
Stockholm	19 66	c
Sydney	26 78	c
Taipei	30 86	s
Tamper	33 91	s
Tokyo	31 88	s
Toronto	21 70	c
Tunis	31 88	s
Valencia	26 78	c
Vancouver	21 70	c
Venice	21 70	c
Vienna	17 63	c
Warsaw	18 61	c
Washington	26 78	c
Wellington	12 54	c
Zurich	17 63	c

Yesterday: Temp: max 8 am to 6 pm, 21C (70F); min 6 pm to 8 am, 13C (55F). Humidity: 6 pm, 46 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 6.1 hr. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,024.6 millibars, falling.

\* Checkers Monday's figures are latest available

## HIGHEST & LOWEST

Monday: Highest day temp: Weymouth, Dorset, 25C (77F). Lowest day temp: Cape Wrath, Highland, 12C (54F). Highest rainfall: Stranraer, Outer Hebrides, 0.24 in; highest sunshine: Emsayot, Devon, 14.2 hr.

## MANCHESTER

Yesterday: Temp: max 5 am to 6 pm, 19C (66F); min 6 pm to 8 am, 10C (50F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 7.1 hr.

## GLASGOW

Yesterday: Temp: max 5 am to 6 pm, 18C (64F); min 6 pm to 8 am, 10C (49F). Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24 hr to 6 pm, 2.2 hr.

## Scotland, Northern Ireland, and north-western

parts of England will be rather cloudy with occasional rain. In sheltered eastern areas it will be drier with some cloud breaks and sunny periods. The rest of southern Britain will remain dry with patchy cloud and sunny periods. Southern and eastern parts will have the best of the sunshine. Outlook: showers in the north; continuing settled and dry in the south.

## AROUND BRITAIN

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Max	Min
	hrs	hrs	C	F	
Scarborough	9.1	10.5	17	63	sunny
Humberside	9.1	10.5	17	63	brilliant
Cremona	10.8	12.7	19	63	sunny
Clacton	8.4	10.5	17	63	sunny
Marple	8.7	10.5	17	63	sunny
Hastings	7.0	10.5	17	63	sunny
Brighton	8.0	10.5	17	63	brilliant
Worthing	12.2	14.1	22	72	brilliant
Bognor Regis	11.7	13.6	20	70	sunny
Sandown	10.1	12.0	19	63	sunny
Shanlin	13.3	15.2	22	72	sunny
Pole	13.5	15.4	22	72	sunny
Weymouth	13.5	15.4	22	72	sunny
Torquay	14.1	16.0	22	72	sunny
Falmouth	12.3	14.2	19	63	sunny
Penzance	11.6	13.5	18	61	sunny
Guernsey	12.4	14.3	20	68	sunny
St. Ives	10.2	12.1	17	63	sunny
Southampton	13.3	15.2	22	72	sunny
Minster	14.1	16.0	22	72	sunny
Blackpool	12.3	14.2	19	63	sunny
Douglas	12.4	14.3	19	63	sunny
Birmingham	12.9	14.8	21	70	sunny
Stoke	10.7	12.6	19	63	sunny
Leeds	10.7	12.6	19	63	sunny
London	9.4	11.3	17	63	sunny
Manchester	9.4	11.3	17	63	sunny
Newcastle	9.7	11.6	17	63	sunny
Cardiff	13.9	15.8	22	72	sunny
Edinburgh	8.6	10.5	17	63	brilliant
Perth	13.6	15.5	20	68	sunny
Aberdeen	6.4	8.3	15	59	showers
Belfast	8.1	10.0	17	63	showers
Exeter	6.6	8.5	15	59	showers
Glasgow	3.2	5.1	10	50	brilliant
Kristof	3.2	5.1	10	50	brilliant
Prestwick	10.2	12.1	17	63	sunny
Shrewsbury	4.3	6.2	11	52	showers
Three	10.5	12.4	17	63	showers
Belfast	8.1	10.0	17	63	brilliant

These are Monday's figures

## TIMES WEATHERCALL

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0898 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
Kent, Surrey, Sussex	702
Dorset, Hampshire & IOW	703
Devon & Cornwall	704
Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset	705
Berkshire, Bucks, Oxon	706
Bedford, Herts & Essex	707



## BUSINESS

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8 1990

Executive Editor  
David BrewertonBA soars  
62.5% in  
opening  
quarter

BRITISH AIRWAYS' pre-tax profits jumped 62.5 per cent to £156 million in the first quarter to June 30, but the group issued a warning that higher fuel costs might lead to a fall in profits this year (John Bell writes).

Scheduled passengers rose 11.9 per cent to 6.6 million while load factors reached a best-ever first-quarter level of 72.2 per cent.

Lord King, the chairman, said that traffic was buoyant and had remained so, but foreign-exchange factors cost £30 million. Profits were raised by £39 million from the sale of a Boeing 747 and the sale and leaseback of ten Boeing 737s.

Lord King said that productivity initiatives taken at the end of last year had produced proposals for lower costs and greater efficiency. Earnings per share rose 54 per cent to 12.9p on a fully diluted basis.

BA shares lost 2p to 179p. *Temps, page 23*

First-half  
jump at WPP

WPP Group, the worldwide advertising and media group, boosted pre-tax profits from £26 million to £46 million in the six months to end-June despite the slowdown in the world advertising industry. The interim dividend is raised from 11.3p to 13.7p.

Martin Sorrell, the chief executive, said the competitive environment favoured agencies that were widely spread, both geographically and in terms of their business. WPP, he added, had half its sales coming from outside the United States and half outside media advertising. *Temps, page 23*

## Unitech ahead

Unitech, the electrical components distributor, reports an 18.5 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £26.2 million for the year ended May 31. Earnings per share fell 10 per cent to 18.4p, largely due to a higher tax charge. A final dividend of 7.5p makes a total of 11.7p, an 11 per cent increase on last year. *Temps, page 23*

## THE POUND

US dollar 1.8800 (+0.0060)  
W German mark 2.9638 (+0.0135)  
Exchange index 94.7 (+0.3)

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1748.4 (+16.5)  
FT-SE 100 2235.8 (+15.6)  
New York Dow Jones 2702.97 (-13.37)  
Tokyo Nikkei Avg 27653.07 (-946.46)  
Closing Prices ... Page 25

## INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base 15%  
3-month Interbank 14 1/2%  
3-month eligible bills 14 1/2%  
US: Prime Rate 10%  
Federal Funds 7 1/4%  
3-month Treasury Bill 7.33-7.31%  
30-year Treasury 100-100 1/2%

## CURRENCIES

London: New York: £/\$ 1.8800  
E: DM2.9638 \$/£ 0.5371  
E: Sfr2.4985 \$/Sfr 1.3310  
E: FF9.4998 \$/FF 6.5595  
E: Yen148.80 \$/Yen 148.80  
E: Index94.7 \$/Index 94.7  
ECU £0.697547 \$/ECU 0.731418  
E: ECU1.435656 \$/ECU 1.367207

## GOLD

London Fixing: AM \$282.25 on \$393.25  
close \$382.75-383.25 (\$203.75-204.25)  
New York: Comex \$382.50-383.00\*

## NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Sep) ... \$26.10 (bbl) (\$26.40)  
Dances latest trading price

## TOURIST RATES

Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	2.48	2.32
Austria Sch	21.70	20.40
Belgium Fr	55.75	55.75
Canada \$	2.28	2.18
Denmark Kr	11.79	11.09
Finland Mk	7.52	6.73
France Fr	10.33	9.73
Germany Dm	3.08	2.90
Greece Dr	357	320
Hong Kong \$	15.15	14.25
India Rupee	11.55	10.85
Italy Lira	2260	2130
Japan Yen	226.50	217.80
Netherlands Gld	3.45	3.28
Norway Kr	11.98	11.28
Portugal Esc	200.48	185.75
South Africa Rd	5.25	4.75
Spain Ptas	169	177
Sweden Kron	11.30	10.70
Switzerland Fr	2.60	2.44
Turkey Lira	5125	4725
USA \$	1.86	1.85
Venezuela Bv	23.00	19.00

Rates for small denomination bank only as supplied by Barclay Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.  
Retail Price Index: 128.7 (June)

★★★★★

## Banks in London ignore devaluation of the dinar

By OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

KUWAITI banks in London yesterday ignored a devaluation of the dinar to one twelfth of its value and were still giving customers the pre-invasion exchange rate.

News of the devaluation move came in a radio announcement by the Iraq-installed "provisional free government", which declared that the Kuwaiti currency was now on a par with the Iraqi dinar. It also announced that banks in Kuwait, shut since last Thursday, would be reopening for business.

Though devaluation remains largely theoretical at present, despite the government declaration, reducing the dinar to a fraction of its old value would amount to rampant inflation to the Kuwaitis' other woes. The Baghdad-inspired move amounts to cutting the traditionally strong and freely tradeable Kuwaiti currency to about a twelfth of the rate of 0.55 to the pound at which it was being converted in the City yesterday.

Iraq's currency is, by contrast, inconvertible and subject to strict foreign-exchange controls. Its official exchange rate is wildly over-valued, when gauged against black-market rates in Baghdad.

The devaluation move prompted a Saudi banker to declare that the Kuwaiti dinar had become "basically a worthless currency."

However, the London branches of The National Bank of Kuwait and the United Bank of Kuwait refused to recognise the devaluation order and continued to offer dollars and sterling to their customers with

dinar-denominated accounts at the old rate.

"We still consider the emir to be the real ruler of Kuwait," said a spokesman for the National Bank, "and have not taken any action over this devaluation." The emir managed to leave Kuwait safely before the Iraqi forces overwhelmed his country.

The National Bank, headquartered in Kuwait, has been limiting withdrawals from customers with accounts in the Gulf to £500 a day, and will continue this at the old rate, even though it cannot obtain details on their accounts. It has, however, raised the withdrawal limit to £1,000 a day for its 4,000 customers whose accounts are based in Britain.

The bank is discussing with regulatory authorities around the world ways to

regain access to its funds. If the Iraqi occupation and the devaluation stays in force, it will face massive losses on both its dinar reserves and continuing transactions at the old rate.

"Whatever devaluation is being talked about is merely a distraction to our business," said Anton Simon, a senior manager at the United Bank. "We are not going to be guided by any devaluation at this stage."

The Bank of England has confirmed that since United Bank is registered in Britain, it is not affected by the asset-freeze order. As a result the bank has removed the limit on withdrawals, but is urging its 8,000 customers to limit them to £5,000 a day. Most of the bank's customer accounts, however, are denominated in dollars or

pounds. The Kuwait central bank halted its daily currency and interest-rate fixing when the invasion took place. With communications badly disrupted, confusion reigned yesterday about what impact the dinar devaluation order would have.

Though banking business by institutions in Kuwait appeared to remain at a standstill, the new dinar exchange rate could start to operate locally.

Cathy Savage, an analyst at Nomura Research Institute, said the realignment appeared to make little sense, "apart from political symbolism." But one advantage for economically-troubled Iraq, would be that it would make Kuwait goods much cheaper for Baghdad to buy. The bulk of Iraq's huge debts with Kuwait would also be wiped out.

Bank freezes  
Gulf assets  
worth \$16bn

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE Bank of England has sealed an estimated \$16 billion in Britain with the publication of guidelines on the government's order to freeze Kuwaiti and Iraqi assets.

It has also established a ten-man team to police Britain's banks and securities houses to ensure neither of the two countries' funds are shipped abroad. Bankers and brokers who break the order risk fines or imprisonment.

The Bank's interpretation of the original order however will relax it enough to allow the Kuwait Investment Office and the Kuwait Petroleum Company, the petrol retailer, to continue operating.

A senior official from the Bank said it is in detailed discussions with the two groups. "We are looking at how the regulations should apply to them so they can pursue their commercial objectives as freely as possible." This will probably allow the KIO to continue investing worldwide, as long as the ownership of all its shares is registered in Britain. The KIO refused to com-

ment but yesterday was said to be selling several large lines of stock, including part of their Australian holdings.

The guidelines also allow companies to pay dividends to Kuwaiti investors as long as the money is paid into an account in Britain.

Elsewhere, the Bank has made some relaxations and explanations of the statutory order which came into force on Thursday. The Bank decided against registering all the assets affected by the order and instead will police transactions generally.

Significant divisions in the international effort to freeze Iraqi and Kuwaiti funds have emerged. An official said: "In time we will seek to harmonise measures."

Kuwaiti expatriates in Britain will now be allowed access to bank accounts for living expenses and for goods which have been shipped to Britain. They can continue to pay bank charges, tax and insurance premiums. Kuwaitis can continue to draw "reasonable" amounts from their accounts by cheque or cash dispensing machines, and make foreign exchange

transactions. They are also being allowed to shift money from different accounts in Britain.

Iraqis in Britain face tougher sanctions against their bank accounts. They will not be allowed to move funds into different accounts, repay borrowings or meet insurance premiums.

The rules do not cover overseas branches of British banks or companies, but stops them being used as access points to gain access to funds held in Britain.

The war risks rating committee of Lloyd's has announced additional war risk premiums for marine cargoes bound for Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states (Jonathan Prynn writes).

In addition to the worldwide 0.275 per cent rate applied to all marine cargo, it has recommended minimum premiums of 0.1 per cent for Saudi Arabia and 0.05 per cent for the rest of the Gulf, excluding Iraq and Kuwait. For these highest risk areas, the committee has decided to hold cover, allowing underwriters to charge rates at their discretion.

Licences likely for  
exporters to Iraq

By DEREK HARRIS, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BRITISH companies ranging from blue chips like ICI to those in key sectors like MK, the electrical fittings maker, have halted shipments to Kuwait and Iraq.

British exports to the two Middle East countries would have been close to £750 million this year, with Kuwait taking nearly £300 million worth and Iraq an additional £450 million worth.

However, all regular British suppliers to Kuwait and Iraq are now expected to suspend shipments until the Department of Trade and Industry sends out detailed guidance to companies later this week.

It will draw up an order giving force to the United Nations resolution imposing a trade embargo on the two countries.

It is thought that at least some medical supplies and food may still be shipped on humanitarian grounds. It seems likely that a licensing system will be introduced for any goods traded between Britain and Iraq or Kuwait.

ICI, which exports about £5 million worth of goods a year to Kuwait and Iraq, has for the time being halted shipments

of pharmaceuticals, including those used for treating cancer and heart disease. ICI exports a wide variety of products to the two countries, including chemicals and agricultural products.

Kuwait, with no tobacco manufacturing of its own, imports about £14 million worth of tobacco products each year, mainly cigarettes. BAT Industries exports accounts for about £4 million worth of those.

Northern Engineering Industries (NEI), which is part of Rolls-Royce, the aircraft engine maker, has a £75 million Iraq contract to supply four turbine generators for an oil-fired power station.

The contract, won in 1988, is scheduled for completion at the end of 1992. So far all the work has been carried out at the company's Newcastle upon Tyne plant. Site work has not yet started.

MK has had reports from Kuwait that its manufacturing and assembly factory there is no longer operating. It employs more than 200 people, but there is only one Briton in the Middle Eastern country with his family.

UK shares  
claw back

By MICHAEL CLARK

GROWING hopes in the City that the Middle East tension may be easing enabled share prices in London to claw back some of their recent losses.

But the gains were more than halved by another volatile start to Wall Street where traders continued to take a gloomy view. The Dow Jones industrial average saw an early 35-point rise steadily whittled away. The FT-SE 100 index, up more than 40 points at one stage, eventually closed 15.6 higher at 2,235.8.

Oil shares provided an early prop to the London market in the wake of further heavy falls overnight in Tokyo. Reports that foreigners were being allowed to leave Baghdad and assurances by Iraq that it had no plans to invade Saudi Arabia, were the signal for bargain-hunters. But by the close, less than 500 million shares had been traded.

The price of September Brent crude fell back to close at \$25.70, a fall of \$1.08 on the day after peaking at \$26.65. North Sea Brent Blend for prompt delivery fell from \$27.25 a barrel on Monday to about \$26.60.

*Stock markets, page 24*

Prague  
in trade  
war with  
BerlinFROM PETER GREEN  
IN PRAGUE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA retaliated against East Germany yesterday, sparking a trade war.

The Czechoslovaks raised the nominal value of their exports and called for a halt to trade with East Germany. Slavomir Stracar, the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister, accused East Germany of trying to increase her "dowry" for marriage with Bonn at the expense of Czechoslovakia.

He said East Germany doubled exchange rates in its own favour and failed to conclude agreements on contracts, leaving Czechoslovakia facing a trade deficit of close to 700 million convertible roubles with East Germany. "We will not underwrite German unification," Mr Stracar said.

East Germany is Czechoslovakia's second largest trading partner after the Soviet Union, and the two countries do close to 3 billion convertible roubles worth of trade annually. Some 8 per cent of this trade is affected.

Reacting to an East German move to raise the value of the convertible rouble against the mark, from 1.7 marks per rouble to 2.34 marks per rouble, thus doubling the real cost of Czechoslovak goods, Czechoslovakia raised the convertible rouble against its own currency, from 13 crowns to 20 crowns, effective from Thursday.

Mr Stracar asked all foreign trade corporations and the Czech and Slovak republics to halt all but essential trade with East Germany. He did not say if the revaluation of the crown would affect trade with other Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) countries. The move was made late yesterday after a fourth round of unsuccessful talks with Gerhard Pohl, East Germany's economics minister.

East Germany's state-owned industry has also failed to conclude 230 million roubles of contracts agreed to in an inter-governmental agreement.

Trade between members of Comecon is denominated in hard, or convertible, roubles. Mr Stracar said the trade war would "have harmful effects on Czechoslovak enterprises, but the net economic results have not yet been calculated." He said East Germany had suffered "a collapse in its way of thinking" caused by its new-found freedom.

Under an inter-governmental agreement, Czechoslovakia was to export 1.26 billion convertible roubles of goods to East Germany, while the East Germans would export 1.55 billion roubles to Czechoslovakia.

Mr Stracar said he hoped to include West Germany in negotiations to resolve the dispute.

## Virgin empire balloons



Richard Branson, who took Virgin group private almost two years ago, opted for another sort of flotation when he released 1,000 balloons to mark the reopening of his Megastore in Edinburgh after a £500,000 refurbishment. New game, page 23

ENTERTAIN IN STYLE AT THE MOST  
PRESTIGIOUS ARTS FESTIVAL  
EVER STAGED IN BRITAIN

THE SUNDAY TIMES  
THE TIMES  
*Mozart*  
BICENTENARY FESTIVAL  
DECEMBER 5 1990 - JANUARY 5 1991

Launched with a Gala Concert at The Royal Festival Hall, the festival will include performances by leading concert orchestras and opera companies in many of the country's most prestigious venues throughout December 1990 and January 1991.

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## Forecast profit up at Kirin

JAPAN's Kirin Brewery, now listed on the International Stock Exchange, has raised its parent group profit forecast from 34 billion yen (£121.4 million) to a record ¥36 billion in the year to end-December.

Higher-than-expected sales of new beer products and a recovery in demand for lager were responsible for the higher forecast.

Kirin, which is Japan's leading brewer, had a net profit of ¥28.27 billion in 1989.

## McKay up 13%

Pre-tax profits at McKay Securities, the property group, rose 13 per cent to £3.65 million in the year to end-March. During the year the group capitalised £3.3 million of interest on its development portfolio. An external revaluation of the group's investment portfolio showed a surplus of £7.6 million, an increase of 8.75 per cent over book value. Net assets per share rose from 26.9p to 29.2p. A final dividend of 3p (2.5p) is being paid to make a total of 5.9p (5.3p).

## Heath doubles

Pre-tax profits at Samuel Heath & Sons, the giftware products maker, more than doubled from £447,000 to £1.06 million in the year to end-March. Turnover rose 18 per cent to £8.05 million. Eps jumped from 9.3p to 22.9p. The final dividend has been raised to 4p (3.3p), making a total of 11p (4.3p). The total dividend includes a one-off special centenary payment of 5.5p.

## Law advances

Net asset value at Law Debenture Corporation slipped from 428.7p to 418.2p in the six months to end-June. Pre-tax profits advanced from £2.14 million to £2.55 million. Total income climbed from £2.02 million to £2.38 million, while trustee and other fees increased from £1.55 million to £1.78 million. Eps rose from 6.63p to 7.72p. The interim dividend has been raised from 5p to 5.75p.

## Skoda venture

Skoda, the Czech car manufacturer, has shortlisted Volkswagen of West Germany and Renault of France as candidates for a joint venture. Other companies to have expressed an interest include BMW, Citroën, Ford and General Motors. Skoda currently produces one model, the Favorit, at its five outdated plants in Czechoslovakia.

## Tuffier sale

Tuffier, the French financial group whose stockbroking arm has recently filed for bankruptcy, has sold a 51 per cent stake in Cofem Finance, a Paris money broker, to Caisse de Gestion Mobilière (CGM), the French bank.

## Delyn denial

Delyn Packaging says that, contrary to reports, the Kuwait Investment Office is not a holder of a significant shareholding in the company.

# CBI reports a bleak outlook for smaller businesses

By DEREK HARRIS, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

BLEAK prospects for smaller businesses are predicted by the Confederation of British Industry's smaller firms council in its latest report.

The problem is that export orders are drying up. Until now exports have been offsetting a flat home market.

The result is smaller businesses are facing the weakest demand outlook since the beginning of 1981, said Tom O'Connor, the smaller firms council chairman.

Nearly 30 per cent of smaller firms are expecting demand for new orders to fall in the next four months to October, the report shows.

In the four months to July, 40 per cent reported a decline in orders, with only a fifth reporting any increase.

Mr O'Connor said: "Business confidence among smaller firms has declined further in the past four months and the outlook for the next four months is bleak. The warning of a possibility of a recession in the second half of this year given by the CBI last week could well become a reality."

Declining employment over the last four months was reported in the survey, and more job losses are expected.

Costs are continuing to run ahead of price rises so a further squeeze on margins is expected.

Investment intentions appear to have weakened further.

The number of smaller firms blaming high financing costs has reached the highest

for more than ten years. For the fifth successive survey, firms reported that on balance spending on plant and machinery would fall over the next 12 months.

Mr O'Connor warned: "A cutback in investment now could severely jeopardise the competitiveness of smaller firms over the next decade and could put them at a serious disadvantage in the single European market in 1992."

In April, 35 per cent of smaller businesses were less optimistic about their general situation while 14 per cent had more confidence.

Now with the pessimistic almost at 40 per cent and the cheerful down to 11 per cent the balance has shifted down from minus 21 per cent to minus 28 per cent.

A year ago the balance stood at minus 20 per cent. This is why it is the sharpest fall in confidence since January 1981. There has also been the sharpest fall in total demand since the autumn of 1982. A balance of minus 19 per cent reported declining trends in new orders, compared with minus 9 per cent in April.

A balance of minus 34 per cent of firms reports that total order books remain well below normal, says the survey. It is the lowest quarterly figure since January 1983.

Pessimists about the likelihood of further falls in orders outnumber optimists to the extent of 13 per cent, indicating the weakest demand outlook since January 1981.

## Papua blockade lifted

AN EARLY resumption of mining at Bougainville, the Papua New Guinea copper-gold mine remains remote, although a tentative breakthrough in the long-running dispute between landowners and the government has now been achieved (Colin Campbell writes).

The mine, in which CRA, the Australian group, holds a 53.6 per cent stake, has been closed for 15 months because

of terrorist actions in pursuit of local claims.

The PNG government has now signed an interim agreement with the secessionist rebels, under which a blockade of Bougainville has been lifted and communications with the island restored.

However, CRA expects that it will be some time before talks allow a re-opening.

Bougainville shares yesterday rose 3p to 47p.

# D'Arcy may buy Yellowhammer

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

RECEIVERS at Yellowhammer, the UK advertising agency famous for its "Heroin Screws You Up" campaign, said last night they were "optimistic" the agency would soon be sold as a going concern.

D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles (DMB&B), the UK's third largest agency, which entered talks yesterday with Yellowhammer's executives, clients and receivers, looks likely to buy the core Yellowhammer agency business. It was last night deep in negotiations about the terms of a deal.

"We've fallen in love," said Jon Summerill, the Yellowhammer chairman. He said the terms have yet to be finalised, but that DMB&B would allow the core agency to operate autonomously with its current management.

It is not yet clear whether DMB&B would assume Yellowhammer's heavy debts, understood to top £5 million. Television and newspapers are owed still more.

Mr Summerill said it is likely DMB&B would assume debts outstanding to media to safeguard Yellowhammer's



On course: Clay Brendish of Admiral Computing

## Admiral rises 37% on higher sales

By PHILIP PANGALOS

PRE-TAX profits at Admiral Computing Group, the Surrey-based computer services company, advanced 37 per cent to £1.51 million in the six months to end-June.

Turnover rose 36 per cent to £9.78 million. The order book has improved to about £14 million. Defence business accounts for about 39 per cent of group sales, the financial sector for about 32 per cent and government about 16 per cent.

A 61 per cent increase in interest receipts to £202,000 also helped raise profits. The group had £3.5 million net cash at end-June.

The company has little exposure - less than 5 per cent of turnover - to major systems integration contracts,

which have caused problems at other computer service companies.

Clay Brendish, chairman, said: "Despite the risk of a UK recession, I still believe that the strength of the company's management will reinforce my optimism that 1990 would see continued growth."

Earnings per share have risen 49 per cent to 9.1p, and the interim payout has been improved to 1.32p, against 1.1p. Mr Brendish added: "These figures and the healthy order book speak for the future success of the company."

Patrick Wellington at County NatWest has pencilled in £3.3 million for the full year. The shares were unchanged at 230p.

## Barclays accused over credit references

By NEIL BENNETT  
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

BARCLAYS Bank is being accused of giving misleading credit references about its corporate customers by an electronics company which says it is facing a £14,000 loss as a result.

Cobolt Systems, which makes and supplies aids for the blind, made the accusation after twice receiving favourable references on companies that have gone into liquidation soon after.

Last April, Cobolt asked for details on Solex International, a laboratory equipment supplier based in Leicestershire, which owed it £6,000 for scales. Solex had offered to cancel the debt by returning the stock it had bought. A Barclays branch manager assured Cobolt that the company was sound and it could expect payment soon. Cobolt refused the stock, preferring to wait for cash.

A month later, Solex went into liquidation owing £978,000. Ernst & Young, the liquidator, told Cobolt's directors there was almost no chance of recovering its debt.

When Cobolt complained to Barclays, it was told not only that the reference was made in good faith, but that it owed the bank a further £4,000 for water level indicators it had bought from Solex. Cobolt had only bought them to reduce Solex's original debt of £10,000.

Unknown to Cobolt, Solex had arranged to borrow additional money from Barclays Commercial Services only six days after the credit check, using its invoice book as collateral. Barclays now insists Cobolt pays the £4,000 in cash, instead of allowing it to offset its debts, taking its overall deficit to £14,000.

Barclays has given Cobolt until today to settle the debt. After that it may take legal action. Richard Carey, Cobolt's chairman, says he will fight the matter in court.

Five years ago, Cobolt asked for a similar reference on a Scottish company that had ordered a consignment through its Hong Kong operation. Despite Barclays assurances, the company went into liquidation before the shipment could be delivered.

Barclays said the credit reference had been given in good faith.

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Ratners extends offer to Kay bondholders

RATNERS GROUP, the jewellery retailer bidding £234 million for Kay Jeweller in America, has extended its tender offer to Kay's bondholders by 24 hours. The group is hoping to have reached an agreement with the bondholders by the new deadline of midnight last night New York time.

So far Ratners has received acceptance in respect of only \$95,000 of the \$150 million of bonds. Ratners is offering 75 cents in the dollar for the bonds, but has indicated that it may be prepared to offer up to 85 cents in the dollar. Up until now the bondholders have been holding out for the full value of the bonds, but a spokesman for Ratners said there were indications that the bondholders were prepared to accept a lower figure.

### BAT chiefs join Saks

TWO senior American executives of BAT Industries have joined the board of New York retailer Saks Fifth Avenue. Saks was sold earlier this year to the investment group Investcorp for \$1.5 billion. Arthur Martinez, former head of BAT's American retail operations and Philip Miller who ran the Marshall Field's chain have been appointed vice-chairmen of Saks.

### Loss reduced at Richmond

RICHMOND Oil & Gas reduced net losses from £342,000 to £165,000 during the year to the end of March. Losses a share were 0.3p (0.9p). This American company, which obtained a full listing in London last year through an offer for sale, is again paying no dividend. Turnover rose from just £3,000 to £572,000, with significant production beginning in January.

### Rexmore slides

PRE-TAX profits at Rexmore, the Liverpool fabric importer and timber merchant, dropped by almost half to £1.03 million in the year to end-March. Turnover fell from £60 million to £54 million, largely because of the sale of a textile business. Michael Rosenblatt, chairman, said the group had coped well with a consumer spending downturn.

He said the hardwood trading division had produced satisfactory results even though the furniture industry had a difficult year. The furnishings division had experienced problems. The final dividend was unchanged at 1.55p, maintaining the total at 2.25p.

### Molynx 21% up in first half

INTERIM pre-tax profits at Molynx Holdings, the closed circuit television and environmental control group, advanced 21 per cent to £808,000 in the six months to end-June. Group turnover grew 19 per cent to £6.7 million. Earnings per share rose 14 per cent to 6.7p, while the interim dividend rose 25 per cent to 1.25p. Gearing has climbed to about 38 per cent.

### Crown wants USM listing

Crown Eyeglass, the Third Market quoted manufacturer and distributor of spectacles, has announced a sharp increase in pre-tax profits and its intention to graduate to the USM. Profit before tax rose 153 per cent to £281,000 for the year to 31 March on turnover up 59 per cent to £3.97 million. Earnings per share rose from 5.2p to 11.3p. There is a 3p dividend.

### HunterPrint sale

HUNTERPRINT Group, the specialist printing company, has sold its Formdesign subsidiary to the business forms division of Access for up to £2.27 million.

HunterPrint recently suffered interim losses of £6.62 million after problems with its £30 million investment in a printing factory at Corby, Northamptonshire, and the downturn in advertising printing expenditure. The group will use the proceeds from the disposal to reduce borrowings and inject cash into its heavily geared balance sheet. HunterPrint shares climbed by 2p to 23p on the news.

### Uncertainty dims neon sign prospects

## Torday shares slump 53p

By MATTHEW BOND

SHARES in the engineering holdings company Torday & Carlisle dropped 53p to 130p yesterday, as the company warned of trading problems at its neon signs subsidiary Oldham Signs.

Torday & Carlisle became a fully quoted company this spring, after spending more than ten years on the independent companies exchange run by Granville & Co. The shares were placed at 155p. The

chairman, Paul Torday, said that Oldham's problems had arisen in the pub and petrol station sectors. Both are big customers for signs.

Mr Torday said the continuing uncertainty posed by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report on the brewing industry had caused orders for new pub signs to be deferred.

An oil company has also deferred part of a substantial

order to next year. Mr Torday said the company's other divisions, in marine engineering and pressurised process systems, were ahead of or in line with targets.

Analysts had been looking for pre-tax profits of £5 million in the current year to December. Yesterday the company's own broker suggested that profits of £4 million, compared to £3.3 million in 1989, were more likely.

### RECENT ISSUES

<b>EQUITIES</b>			
Abstract New Euro (100p)	92 +1	Proteus Int	103
Adams Resources	33	QS Hides (100p)	127 +1
Bioplan Hides	28 -1	Saxon Healthcare	156
Canal Mail (50p)	54	Siemens Select (100p)	90 +1
Castle Coin (50p)	58	Torday & Carlisle (150p)	130 -53
Dartmoor Inv Tst (100p)	94	Utd Uniform	120
ECU Tst	46	Venturi Inv Tst	120
EFM Java Tst	47	Wig Tst Apr	190 +3
Flaming Euro IT	80	See main listing for Water shares	
French Prop Tst	93 +1		
German Int	79 +3/2	<b>RIGHTS ISSUES</b>	
Golden Vale	52	Aran Energy N/P	20 1/2 +1
Henderson Highland (100p)	95 -2	Farran N/P	2 +1/4
Invergordon	141	Holmes N/P	2
Leading Ls New	11 -1	Kemp PE N/P	2 1/2 +7
Leverforest	108 -2	Maxprint N/P	10 +1
M&I	21	Mechanix N/P	11 1/2 +1
M & W Plc	83 +1	Monument N/P	10 +1
Malaysia Capital	27 1/2 +1	P&P N/P	18
Midland Red	117 -2	Rakent N/P	5
Nippon Investors	138	Verson N/P	5
Pittendruff	120	(Issue price in brackets)	

## McKAY SECURITIES PLC

### PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT (ABRIDGED)

Group Results for the year ended 31st March 1990

	1990	1989
	£'000	£'000
Gross Rents and Service Charges Receivable	7,328	7,227
Profit Before Tax	3,649	3,218
Profit After Tax	2,460	2,316
Earnings per share	9.1p	8.5p

Directors recommend a final dividend of 3.0p per share making a total for the year of 5.8p (1989 - 5.3p).

An external valuation of the Group's UK investment properties was carried out on 31st March 1990 which showed a surplus of £7,536m. This surplus has been credited to Revaluation Reserves.

Annual General Meeting to be held at 20 Parkside, Knightsbridge, London, SW1 on 10th October, at 12 noon.

The preliminary figures for the company's financial year ended 31st March 1990 together with the corresponding accounts for that year ended 31st March 1989 are not the company's statutory accounts for those financial years. Statutory accounts for the financial year ended 31st March 1989 have been delivered to the registrar of companies, whereas those for the financial year ended 31st March 1990 will be delivered to the registrar of companies following the company's next annual general meeting. The auditors have reported on the statutory accounts for the year ended 31st March 1989; that report was unqualified and did not contain a statement under section 237(2) or (4) of the Companies Act 1985. The preliminary figures for the year ended 31st March 1990 are subject to final audit.

## NYSE set to fine Nomura

THE New York Stock Exchange will fine the world's biggest stockbroker, Nomura Securities, for failing to meet minimum capital requirements required by regulators.

The Exchange held a hearing yesterday into the violations of net capital requirements in 1987, and while the violations were relatively small, it is expected Nomura will be fined \$180,000 and censured.

In recent months the NYSE has attempted to increase its surveillance of member firms as part of its drive to be accepted as self-regulating.

Last month it fined Shearson Lehman Brothers a record \$500,000 for alleged trading misdemeanours.

Nomura is expected to agree to the fine without admitting or denying any wrong doing.

AS THE American public grows more incensed at the costs of the savings and loan bailout, Congress is focusing attention on increasing evidence of political corruption.

The Senate is enquiring into \$275 million in federal aid given to the Blue Bonnet Savings Bank in Dallas to help it with the acquisition of 15 savings and loan associations in 1988.

James Fail, an Arizona businessman, is under attack because he allegedly failed to disclose he had earlier been indicted on fraud charges and pleaded guilty to a similar offence that ordinarily would have barred him from taking over the savings and loans institutions.

Mr Fail was helped in his takeovers by a lobbyist, Robert Thompson, a former aide to George Bush when he was vice-president. Mr Fail has denied he

## Freeman slips at half time

TURNOVER at Freeman Group, the USM contractor and insulation distributor, increased 84 per cent to £36.6 million in the six months to end-June, helped by contributions from acquisitions in both Britain and France (Matthew Bond writes).

However, the increase did not work its way through to the profits level. Interim operating profits rose 21 per cent to £1.47 million, but a 446 per cent leap in interest charges to £235,000 left pre-tax profits slightly lower at £1.23 million from £1.25 million. The interim dividend has been increased to 3p (2.75p).

Euan English, the chairman, reports that the company's latest acquisition, Bestobell Distribution, bought in January, suffered a loss in the first half, but is now moving into profit. There should also be further improvement at Quest Isol, the company's French acquisition.



Outlook brighter: Euan English of Freeman Group

## Savings and loan scandal deepens

From JOHN DURIE IN NEW YORK

attempted to hide his previous indictments in seeking authorisation for the thrift purchases, but he has conceded some documents he sent to the Home Loan Bank Board may have obscured his history.

Bob Graham, a Florida Democrat, is also facing allegations that a member of his staff helped keep regulators from enquiring into the failed Centrust Savings Bank. Centrust was taken over by the Resolution Trust Corp this year and later sold to the Californian-based Great Western Bank. But as the federal government guarantees thrift deposits the RTC must pay \$1.8 billion to Great Western to cover the shortfall in assets.

The RTC is pursuing legal action against David Paul, Centrust's chairman, and others over the failure of the thrift.

News reports in Washington indicate that an aide to Mr Graham complained

about the regulatory scrutiny being applied to Centrust. The aide, Steve Josias, allegedly did not disclose he was also a lawyer working for Centrust. Allegations suggest regulators could have saved the government more money had it not delayed shutting down the failed thrift after representations made by Mr Josias.

Already two politicians, the former house speaker Jim Wright and the former majority whip Tony Coelho, have resigned amid allegations relating to the thrift industry.

Latest estimates put the cost of the savings and loan bailout at \$500 billion over the next 30 years and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation chairman William Siedman said he would need \$100 billion next year to continue the bailout programme. Mr Siedman has said in up to half the cases of failed thrifts some fraud has been involved.

## Debut for Paramount

PARAMOUNT, a Chester lease group, is expected to commence trading on the USM next Monday. The group is joining the market by way of an introduction, sponsored by Henry Cooke Lumsden, the broker. There are 36 million ordinary shares

in issue, currently trading at 20p, under rule 535.2.

Paramount, whose main business is ownership and development of licensed premises, owns freehold or leasehold interests in a total of 80 public houses in the Northwest.

## GERMAN CITY ESTATES N.V.

Notice of the special general meeting of shareholders of German City Estates N.V., to be held on August 24, 1990 at 11.00am at the office of the company (Concertgebouwplein 11 in Amsterdam).

The agenda includes only a proposal for the amendment of the articles of association, as well as the text of the proposed amendment, copies of both of which may be reviewed (and obtained free of charge) as of today by shareholders and others entitled to attend the meeting at the office of the company, the office of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Herengracht 595 in Amsterdam, and at the office of H. Wessels & Co. B.V., Nieuwe Doelenstraat 10 in Amsterdam.

Holders of registered shares having the right to vote, as well as usufructuaries of registered shares having the right to vote, who wish to attend the meeting, must notify the statutory board of directors in writing of this intention no later than August 21, 1990.

Holders of bearer shares are required to deposit their proof of share ownership at the banks mentioned above or at the office of the company not later than August 21, 1990. The receipts given upon registration of proof of share ownership will authorize admittance to the meeting.

Shareholders who wish to be represented by power of attorney are required to deposit a written power of attorney at the office of the company or with the banks mentioned above no later than August 21, 1990.

Board of statutory directors.

Amsterdam, August 8, 1990.







[illegible]



Portfolio PLATINUM

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your daily dividend and check this against the prize money stated. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily claim prize. If you win, follow the instructions on the back of your card. Always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Share Price
1	Shire & Fisher	Building Roads	100
2	AB Food (as)	Food	100
3	Westpac	Bank/Discount	100
4	Rural Elec (as)	Electricity	100
5	Proton	Property	100
6	Rural Telecom (as)	Electricity	100
7	RMC (as)	Building Roads	100
8	Wilson Bowden	Building Roads	100
9	Reiner PLC (as)	Building Roads	100
10	Taylor Woodrow (as)	Building Roads	100
11	Barday (as)	Bank/Discount	100
12	Tesco (as)	Food	100
13	Nile Foods (as)	Food	100
14	ASDA Group (as)	Food	100
15	Tristram H (as)	Industrial S-2	100
16	De La Rue	Industrial A-D	100
17	Evans Of Leeds	Property	100
18	Grainall Wm	Breweries	100
19	Siebs (as)	Industrial S-2	100
20	McKeehan	Industrial L-R	100
21	BPB Ind (as)	Building Roads	100
22	Enterprise (as)	Oil/Gas	100
23	Tate & Lyle	Food	100
24	Dove	Motor/Aircraft	100
25	Asac Fisheries	Food	100
26	Wick Water	Water	100
27	BET Ord (as)	Industrial A-D	100
28	OKN (as)	Industrial E-K	100
29	Sinclair (Wm)	Industrial S-2	100
30	Kelley Ind	Industrial E-K	100
31	Hilldown (as)	Food	100
32	Forman	Drapery Stores	100
33	Bohne Co	Textiles	100
34	Elam	Drapery Stores	100
35	Hewitt (J)	Industrial E-K	100
36	Need Int (as)	Newspapers/Pub	100
37	Ocean Group	Transport	100
38	Chard Co	Chemicals/Plas	100
39	IMI (as)	Industrial E-K	100
40	Marla Spencer (as)	Drapery Stores	100
41	Robinson (J) Ltd	Bank/Discount	100
42	Severn Trust	Water	100
43	Christie	Industrial A-D	100
44	Starchose (as)	Drapery Stores	100

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

There were no valid claims for the Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. The £2,000 will be added to today's competition.

BRITISH FUNDS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

UNDATED

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

INDEX-LINKED

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

ELECTRICALS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Some losses recouped

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began August 6. Dealings end August 17. Settlement day August 20. Settlement day August 28. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES: PAGE 23).

1990 High Low Company	Price	Change	1990 High Low Company	Price	Change
1	100	0	1	100	0
2	100	0	2	100	0
3	100	0	3	100	0
4	100	0	4	100	0
5	100	0	5	100	0
6	100	0	6	100	0
7	100	0	7	100	0
8	100	0	8	100	0
9	100	0	9	100	0
10	100	0	10	100	0
11	100	0	11	100	0
12	100	0	12	100	0
13	100	0	13	100	0
14	100	0	14	100	0
15	100	0	15	100	0
16	100	0	16	100	0
17	100	0	17	100	0
18	100	0	18	100	0
19	100	0	19	100	0
20	100	0	20	100	0
21	100	0	21	100	0
22	100	0	22	100	0
23	100	0	23	100	0
24	100	0	24	100	0
25	100	0	25	100	0
26	100	0	26	100	0
27	100	0	27	100	0
28	100	0	28	100	0
29	100	0	29	100	0
30	100	0	30	100	0
31	100	0	31	100	0
32	100	0	32	100	0
33	100	0	33	100	0
34	100	0	34	100	0
35	100	0	35	100	0
36	100	0	36	100	0
37	100	0	37	100	0
38	100	0	38	100	0
39	100	0	39	100	0
40	100	0	40	100	0
41	100	0	41	100	0
42	100	0	42	100	0
43	100	0	43	100	0
44	100	0	44	100	0
45	100	0	45	100	0
46	100	0	46	100	0
47	100	0	47	100	0
48	100	0	48	100	0
49	100	0	49	100	0
50	100	0	50	100	0
51	100	0	51	100	0
52	100	0	52	100	0
53	100	0	53	100	0
54	100	0	54	100	0
55	100	0	55	100	0
56	100	0	56	100	0
57	100	0	57	100	0
58	100	0	58	100	0
59	100	0	59	100	0
60	100	0	60	100	0
61	100	0	61	100	0
62	100	0	62	100	0
63	100	0	63	100	0
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65	100	0	65	100	0
66	100	0	66	100	0
67	100	0	67	100	0
68	100	0	68	100	0
69	100	0	69	100	0
70	100	0	70	100	0
71	100	0	71	100	0
72	100	0	72	100	0
73	100	0	73	100	0
74	100	0	74	100	0
75	100	0	75	100	0
76	100	0	76	100	0
77	100	0	77	100	0
78	100	0	78	100	0
79	100	0	79	100	0
80	100	0	80	100	0
81	100	0	81	100	0
82	100	0	82	100	0
83	100	0	83	100	0
84	100	0	84	100	0
85	100	0	85	100	0
86	100	0	86	100	0
87	100	0	87	100	0
88	100	0	88	100	0
89	100	0	89	100	0
90	100	0	90	100	0
91	100	0	91	100	0
92	100	0	92	100	0
93	100	0	93	100	0
94	100	0	94	100	0
95	100	0	95	100	0
96	100	0	96	100	0
97	100	0	97	100	0
98	100	0	98	100	0
99	100	0	99	100	0
100	100	0	100	100	0

Portfolio PLATINUM

© Times Newspapers Limited DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000 Claims required for +46 points Claimants should ring 0254-53272

OVERSEAS TRADERS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

PROPERTY

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

SHOES, LEATHER

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

TEXTILES

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

TOBACCOS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

TRANSPORT

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

WATER

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

OILS, GAS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

INDUSTRIALS A-D

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

FOODS

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100

FINANCE, LAND

No.	Company	Share Price
1	High Low	100
2	Low High	100



[illegible]

1990 Low	Company	Price		Gross	Ytd	P/E		1990 High	Company	Price		Gross	Ytd	P/E		1990 Low	Company	Price		Gross	Ytd	P/E	
		Offer	Chg							Offer	Chg							Offer	Chg				
26	ASB Banc	38	30						73	38	30	41.1	20	49	-		42	38	30	41.1	20	49	-
27	Bank of America	42	30						9	42	30						272	20	42	30			
28	Bank of New York	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
29	Bank of the South	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
30	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
31	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
32	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
33	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
34	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
35	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
36	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
37	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
38	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
39	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
40	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
41	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
42	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
43	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
44	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
45	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
46	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
47	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
48	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
49	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
50	Bank of the West	42	30						18	42	30						272	20	42	30			
51	Bank of the West	42	3																				

1990 Low Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E										1990 High Low Company Bid Offer Change % P/E									
124	Atlantic	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
125	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
126	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
127	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
128	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
129	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
130	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
131	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
132	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
133	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
134	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
135	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
136	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
137	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
138	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
139	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
140	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
141	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
142	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
143	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
144	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
145	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
146	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
147	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
148	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
149	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	
150	Bank of America	119	116	-3	-2	47	2	314		118	104	100	98	-2	-2	47	2	314	

Exchange Index compared with 1985 was set at 94.7 (day's range 94.5-94.8).				
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES				
Market rates for August 7				
		Close	1 month	3 months
New York	1.8775-1.8825	1.8785-1.8805	1.74-1.11p	51.3-1.35p
London	2.1515-2.1622	2.1595-2.1622	0.25-0.31p	4.0-1.10p
Amsterdam	3.3335-3.3409	3.3371-3.3407	10-12p	54-54.4p
Frankfurt	1.8715-1.8745	1.8715-1.8745	10-12p	63-69p
Geneva	1.2284-1.11.3281	1.1303-1.11.31	12.5-12.6p	65-69p
Paris	1.1025-1.1061	1.1037-1.1047	45-50p	116-105p
Japan	1.2825-1.2855	1.2835-1.2855	12-13p	125-126p
U.S. dollar	2.04-2.02-52	2.1644-2.02-52	42-45p	55-56p
Madrid	1.89-1.82-50	1.84-1.82-31	9-20p	10-11p
Osaka	2161-2165	2168-2165	10-11p	10-11p
Chico	11.4905-11.5002	11.4975-11.4984	43-44p	104-104p
Frankfurt	1.8715-1.8745	1.8715-1.8745	49-49.4p	104-104p
Paris	1.1025-1.1061	1.1037-1.1047	10-11p	116-105p
Tokyo	10.867-10.8745	10.8715-10.8745	13-14p	41-41.4p
London	2.0589-2.0647	2.059-2.0647	13-14p	41-41.4p
Frankfurt	1.8715-1.8745	1.8715-1.8745	11-11.1p	32-32.2p
Zurich	2.4787-2.4802	2.4803-2.5001	14-14p	34-34p

OTHER STERLING RATES	
Argentina austral*	10201/-1.0203-2
Australia	2.2652-2.2655
Bahian dollar	1.265-1.265
Brazil cruzeiro	128.574-128.582
Canada	0.70-0.70
Finland markka	0.9550-0.9750
French franc	6.5500-6.553-10
German Deutsch	1.00-1.00
India rupee	14.5275-14.5286
Indonesia	32.28-32.28
Italy	1.366-1.366
Malaysian ringgit	0.5041-0.51
Mexico peso	3.345-3.345
Netherlands guilder	3.1205-3.1205
Portugal escudo	200-200
Saudi Arabia riyal	n/a
Singapore dollar	0.9385-0.93874
S Africa rand	1.49-1.49
S Africa rand (cont)	1.4942-1.4959
S A dollar	n/a

\* 1984 rates negotiated by Export and Import Bank, GTS.

Singapore	1,800.00-1.50	W Germany	1,570.17-1.5795	Hong Kong	1,184.51-1,185.00
Japan	1,570.17-1.5795	Switzerland	1,539.11-1.5312	Belgium (Com)	1,178.00-1,178.50
Australia	1,250.01-1.2525	Netherlands	1,200.00-1.2000	Belgium (Com)	1,178.00-1,178.50
France	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Canada	6.7175-6.7225	Japan	1,570.17-1.5795	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Denmark	6.7175-6.7225	France	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Sweden	6.7175-6.7225	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Finland	6.7175-6.7225	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Germany	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
United Kingdom	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
United States	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Canada	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Japan	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
France	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Germany	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
United Kingdom	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
United States	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Canada	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Japan	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
France	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Germany	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
United Kingdom	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
United States	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Canada	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
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France	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
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Germany	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
United Kingdom	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
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Canada	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
Japan	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.50-5,240.00
France	1,149.50-1.1493	Italy	1,149.50-1.1493	Spain	5,239.5

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071-481 4481

## LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

071-481 4481

## Executive Reception

£13,000 - Chelsea

Style, elegance and panache are of primary importance to our image conscious client. They specialise in corporate identity, graphic and packaging. Design and boast graciously beautiful 'designer' offices in Chelsea. They urgently seek an immaculately-presented, socially-confident Receptionist to take a front-line and pivotal role within their organisation. Besides normal reception responsibilities you will be encouraged to demonstrate initiative and get involved in ad hoc admin projects. No typing needed. Effortless interpersonal skills and an approachable manner essential. Age 22-30. Telephone 071-493 5787.

GORDON YATES

Recruitment Consultants

## Troubleshooting Administrator

£18,000 + car

Our client is a specialist when it comes to the restoration of period houses. Dynamic, entrepreneurial and enormously successful, they work on behalf of an influential and exclusive clientele. They now seek an exceptionally organised, level-headed, trouble-shooting Administrator to review office systems, oversee secretarial staff, handle volume contact with people from all walks of life etc. Computer literacy and proven experience of handling the financial management of a small company of paramount importance. Excellent interpersonal, prioritising and delegating skills requested. Age 25-40. Call 071-493 5787.

GORDON YATES

Recruitment Consultants

## Problem-Solving Expertise

£15,000 + good bonus

Our client enjoys considerable standing as one of London's leading Management Consultancies. Assisting two senior Consultants, you'll enjoy a busy, involved role - fielding enquiries from a prestige clientele and senior level candidates, collating CVs, co-ordinating interview schedules etc. The ability to think on your feet and prioritise quickly and effectively essential. Excellent presentation and self-confidence taken as read. Ideally a Graduate, you are a confident communicator at home in a fast-paced, pressurised environment. Sound 50 wpm typing requested. Age 22+. Call 071-493 5787.

GORDON YATES

Recruitment Consultants

## Secretary

in the Chairman and Chief Executive's offices of National Power

City  
c.£14,174 - £16,890

Applications are invited for the appointment of a Secretary to work with the PA in the Chief Executive's Office and to assist in the Chairman's Office when necessary. This is an exciting and challenging post which would be ideal for a career-minded person looking for a stepping-stone to a high level secretarial appointment.

The post covers a wide range of secretarial and administrative activities and will be interesting and varied. It requires a person with initiative, tact and discretion, a pleasant telephone manner and an ability to deal with contacts at a very high level. You should have the stamina to cope with a demanding workload and the ability to remain calm and act with common sense in all manner of unforeseen circumstances. Candidates should be used to dealing with confidential material. Fast accurate typing and shorthand skills are essential, and a knowledge of a wordprocessing system (preferably Displaywrite 4 or Wordperfect) would be advantageous.

You will be expected to assist the PA with the smooth running of the Chief Executive's Office and to stand in for her during periods of annual leave. You will also be expected to handle incoming correspondence and enquiries for the Chairman's Office when the Chairman and his PA are working away from National Power.

Please send your CV to Miss Dorothy Bryan, Personnel Department, National Power Plc, Sudbury House, 15 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AU. Applications quoting Vacancy No. 62/90/DB/TT should arrive by 24 August 1990.

As an Equal Opportunity Employer, National Power welcomes applications from men and women, including ethnic minorities and the disabled.

No agencies please.



National Power

SECRETARY TO  
MANAGING DIRECTORThames Television International  
£16,500 - £18,500

Thames Television International is a subsidiary of Thames Television plc, and is the largest and most successful independent distributor in the UK, selling programmes annually to over 100 countries.

The role of secretary to the Managing Director is a demanding one, and you will need to be able to demonstrate a wide range of technical and personal skills in addition to proven experience.

Your shorthand must be fast and accurate and you should be thoroughly conversant with Displaywrite 4 word processing. Excellent administrative and organisational abilities are also essential qualities as is the necessity for strict confidentiality.

From a personal point of view, you should be able to deal with personnel both within the Thames group and externally at the highest level. Clear communication and self-confidence, coupled with a calm and efficient manner, plus the ability to work on your own initiative are important assets. Finally, it would be a distinct advantage if you have an encyclopaedic memory!

For the person fulfilling all our expectations, we can offer an outstanding rewards package. Besides a salary that reflects the seniority of this position within the company, we also offer eligibility to join the TTI sales incentive scheme, contributory pension scheme and 25 days holiday.

Telephone our Personnel Department at Euston for an application form on (071) 387 9494 ext. 4101. To be returned no later than Friday 17th August 1990.

STRIVING FOR EQUALITY IN EMPLOYMENT.



THAMES. A TALENT FOR TELEVISION.

## Health PR

£16,000

A super little job here for someone who has worked in health care. Assist a charming woman with her PR accounts (which include health related organisations) - press releases, press contact, own letters. A very lively and happy place.

Phone 071-434 0630 for the full picture.

SAVAN HODGE LTD RANGLAND BUILDINGS 715-717 CHURCH ST LONDON W1 TEL 071-434 0630  
Late night service Monday and Tuesday 10 PM  
24 HOUR ANSWERPHONE AND FAX 071-434 0630 EXT 202

## FRENCH FASHION

£15,000

A great opportunity for a senior PA (with fluent French) to join the European retail chain. As assistant to the Director of European operations, hold the fort in his absence, liaise daily with France & Belgium, organise travel and diaries, and put your organisational abilities to the test. A super position for a person with a professional background - and no shorthand required!

For more information phone 071-434 0630.

SAVAN HODGE LTD RANGLAND BUILDINGS 715-717 CHURCH ST LONDON W1 TEL 071-434 0630  
Late night service Monday and Tuesday 10 PM  
24 HOUR ANSWERPHONE AND FAX 071-434 0630 EXT 202

PR SUPREMO SEEKS  
PA/  
WONDERWOMAN!

Could you be a surrogate mother to him and mother hen to his team? Could you organise this person completely?

If you can, you could have a normal 7 hour working day. This is an extremely challenging role for a mature 26 year old or even a young 50 year old!

You will need to have superb secretarial skills (shorthand/typing) and an eye for detail, taking pride in your work. Be highly presentable and well educated, languages an asset. A good sense of humour is essential - you will need to be able to keep your head when all around are losing theirs!

Salary £14k plus usual benefits.

Please apply with full CV to:

Mrs A Rajdev,  
5 - 11 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8SHPERSONNEL  
To £15,500 AAE

Does personnel appeal to you? Are you an experienced Secretary (22 yrs +) with excellent audio WP skills (rusty shorthand a definite advantage) and a flair for organising and administration? If so, then this could be your chance to join a prestigious international company, based in Holborn, as Right Hand to the Personnel Manager.

Call Deborah Burrows now on 071-491-1868. La Creme Consultants.

La Creme  
LA CRÈME RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTSPARTNER'S SECRETARY/PA  
£15-16,000 + pd overtime

To work for busy management consulting partner of WC2 based International Co. Organised, career-minded person required for varied post, - some arranging of conferences, assisting with MOD/Govt related projects. Good WP/Audio skills etc. Etc. Benefits include BUPA, Pension, Flexitime

Please call NICOLA on 071 494 4020 or FAX CV on 071 494 1899.

WORKFLOW  
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FOLLOWER OF MEDIA?

To £13,500 + fantastic bonus + free lunches

Enter the exciting world of Television and Broadcasting as Secretary/Assistant to the Head of Development for this dynamic and rapidly expanding worldwide company, based in designer West End offices. To reap the rich rewards of this role with a difference you will need to be an excellent communicator with sound secretarial skills (80/50) and the ability to organise a hectic boss and compose his correspondence. For further details call Marina Melville on 071 491 1868. La Creme Consultants.

La Creme  
LA CRÈME RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

## B.J. CRAWFORD'S

## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES?

SW1 If you have an interest in politics and have excellent secretarial skills (80/50 shorthand essential) then this position would be right up your street. The company has a busy schedule in helping clients with their day-to-day affairs, good telephone manner, press experience a must.

## ADVERTISING

W1 A lot more than a job - a job which is a pleasure to do. Good secretarial skills (80/50) and the ability to organise a hectic boss and compose his correspondence. For further details call Marina Melville on 071 491 1868. La Creme Consultants.

PLEASE CALL AMANDA LILL, LINDA AT BJ CRAWFORDS (REC CONS) ON 071-935 9692

PA to EXECUTIVE  
DIRECTOR

London based non-profit making organisation seeks experienced secretary for varied role incl. admin, media liaison and PA duties. Freedom to travel (worldwide) and excellent communication skills are vital for this unique position. Age immaterial. Salary to 14K.

Language  
Services & Co (ex-Cool)  
6 Buckingham Street  
London WC2N 6BQCORPORATE FINANCE  
£16,000 + mort sub

Earn yourself a fortune when you join this totally hectic department. Working as secretary to a senior pay and his assistant within the Corporate Finance department, you'll always be on the go. There will be lots of telephone work and dealing with clients as well as using the WP for minutes and correspondence. Previous Corporate Finance experience is essential along with excellent shorthand. Call us today.

Tel 071 929 2999  
GREYTHORN PLC REC CONS.CHALLONERS  
RECRUITMENT

## DIRECTOR'S PA

£16,000 WC1  
Co-ordinating the MD and his deputy at this extremely upmarket and thriving project management company, you will control the smooth running of the office. No shorthand needed, just an ability to write your own correspondence, commitment to learn and get 100% involved. Benefits: STL, travel allowances, private medical care and bonus. Call JUDY HARRIS on 071 497 9000.

## PA SECRETARY

£13,500 KENSINGTON  
Assisting the director of this well-known, prestigious organisation, you will enjoy a varied, challenging and hectic role. The ability to liaise at all levels, prioritise and organise the director's completely essential. The rewards for your good s/h, fast typing and flexibility include flex-time, free travel, sports facilities and excellent training. Call PENNY ROBERTSON on 071 828 3845.

Challoners Recruitment  
185 Victoria Street  
London SW1E 5NE

## MURDOCH MAGAZINES

CIRCULATION  
DEPARTMENT  
SECRETARY -  
(50% ADMIN)

MURDOCH MAGAZINES  
You will need:  
- At Least One Year's Experience  
- Excellent Secretarial Skills  
(Shorthand 80 wpm, Typing 40 wpm)  
- The Ability to Organise  
- Good Communication Skills  
- A Confident Manner

To work as secretary to the Circulation Director and provide administrative support for this busy department in our Leicester Square Office.

Salary negotiable, 25 days annual holiday, BUPA health insurance, pension scheme.

Please apply in writing to Sally Cook, Director of Personnel, Murdoch Magazines, 10 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4BP.

(No agencies please)

ADVERTISING  
AGENCY, W1.  
SECRETARIAL  
OPPORTUNITIES

We are a top international advertising agency who wish to recruit several secretaries at various levels to work in our large and busy Mayfair office.

You must have good all round secretarial/administrative skills with sound WP experience. You also need to be bright, adaptable and have lots of energy and commitment. In return we offer a friendly and challenging working environment, a competitive salary, good career prospects, 21 days holiday, STL, free life insurance, bonus scheme and subsidised wine bar.

Send your c.v. indicating a daytime telephone number and current salary details to:

Hilary Wood,  
J. Walker Thompson Co. Ltd.,  
40 Berkeley Square,  
London, W1  
(NO AGENCIES)

CREATIVE P.A.  
£20,000 pkg

This newly formed and high profile division within a large Merchant Bank requires a Personal Assistant to support three senior executives in achieving their management objectives. This executive team has been formed to assess all new 'risk' projects within the investment section of the Bank. You will require excellent communications skills, and lots of initiative to develop this role, together with 80 wpm shorthand and good word processing skills. Benefits include: bonus, free healthcare, paid course etc. Call us for more details on 071 253 6768.

CROSS  
SELECTIONPA TO CHAIRMAN  
INTERNATIONAL SOFTWARE  
SERVICES GROUP

WEST LONDON  
to £20,000 plus car

Opportunity for a self-motivated highly professional PA to work for the Chairman of an International Group of Companies which specialises in the supply of IT and Consultancy Services.

In addition to the usual secretarial skills you will need the ability to multi-task, liaise at Board level and work flexible hours.

Please fax your CV to: Bill Murphy  
081 569 5147

Training Officer  
c£18,000

Our Client, a leading City firm of Solicitors, is looking to appoint a Training Officer to join its expanding Training and Development Department.

Reporting to the Training and Development Manager the main emphasis of this role is on the administration of all internal and external courses, including the firm's induction course. In addition the successful applicant must be willing to run in-house training sessions.

This is a high profile role within a firm with a widely recognised reputation for training, and would suit an ambitious and self-motivated person.

The successful applicant will have a sound knowledge of training administration, together with some knowledge of course design and presentation. Experience of working within a professional environment would be advantageous, as would keyboard skills and a knowledge of Lotus 123.

071-831 1220

RECRUITMENT  
COMPANY  
5 GARRICK STREET WC2E 9ARSecretarial  
Opportunity

## COUNTRY LIFE

requires a  
**SECRETARY**  
for the Estates and Antiques  
Advertising Department. Shorthand and  
typing required and experience of word  
processing preferred although training  
will be given. Bright cheerful and an  
excellent telephone manner are  
essential, and ability to work  
under pressure.

Apply with CV to:  
David Asher, Estates and  
Antiques Advertisement Manager,  
Country Life, IPC Magazines Ltd,  
King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street,  
London SE1 9LS.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

ipemagazines

## KING &amp; TOBEN

## VENTURE CAPITAL

£14,500 + 5% Mortgage Subsidy  
This is a rare and exciting opportunity for a bright (A Level standard) and  
enthusiastic secretary to join this dynamic and rapidly expanding company in  
Central London. You will be expected after two charming years to manage and  
edit City and Country Life and Country Life. The team is very close and the  
package excellent, including 1400 hours of travel time each year and a  
Bupa etc. Good typing and audio skills are essential. A relevant  
experience would be an advantage.

Please call Al Toben, King and Toben Recruitment Consultants,  
on 071 629 9648.

Foxglove House, 166 Piccadilly, London W1V 9DE

KING &amp; TOBEN 071 629 9648

SECRETARY BATTERSEA

Leading Independent Estate Agent requires Secretary  
able to work on own initiative for busy Sales and  
Lending office. Good typing, personality and telephone  
manner more important than audio or shorthand. We  
offer total involvement in a wide range of duties in a  
lively friendly atmosphere.

Apply Ashley Woolf 071 228 0174.

In-House PR  
£14,500

The Public Relations Manager of a high profile  
international company is  
looking for a  
secretary/assistant.

You will play a vital part in  
the company's PR  
programme. This will  
involve deputising for your  
boss in his absence,  
visiting the subsidiary  
companies around the UK  
on his behalf, co-  
ordinating and attending  
large functions from  
receptions to sponsorship  
launches.

Your sound secretarial  
skills are essential as are  
initiative, enthusiasm and  
a determination to  
succeed. This opportunity  
offers not only an  
excellent training but also  
5 weeks holiday.

30 shorthand 60 typing  
Medial Rec Cons  
071-491 3848

## MI

\* DIRECTORS  
P/A \*

CE17000  
An exclusive property agency based  
in Kensington requires a well  
organised, thorough and assertive  
person to deal with no less than  
1000 enquiries a week. You will need sound  
secretarial skills as well as a sense of  
humour as the post is demanding and  
demanding. Plenty of scope and  
responsibility for the right person.  
See Start form 1005  
MASTERLOCK RECRUITMENT  
071 536 1546/1718

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A very exciting & challenging position for a PG Co-ordinator with a minimum of 5 years experience in a multi-national environment. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the PG department, ensuring that all projects are completed on time and to budget. The successful candidate will also be responsible for the recruitment and training of PG staff.

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required for small London Rep Office of Australian Company. All round secretarial skills including managing monthly accounts, and sense of humour essential. Salary £12,000 (neg). Call Allen on 071-240 6671 (NO AGENCIES)

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# Building a place in the sun

Your Mediterranean haven can become a reality provided you look out for the comen, and bear in mind that Spanish workmen are not mindreaders

The tales of misfortune from people who have bought property in Spain could lead you to believe that an honest man is hard to find on the Costa del Sol. Certainly there is no shortage of vendors trying to make a quick profit out of the apparently unlimited number of would-be buyers from northern Europe; vendors who have given a new dimension to phrases such as "water nearby" and "electricity possible".

Seeking to avoid such people and the costly condominiums of Marbella and the timeshares along the coast, I searched for a property at the unfashionable end of the Costa del Sol, where it calls itself the Costa Tropical, beyond the town of Motril.

Nevertheless, I did run into problems, such as the builder who was not very organised and carried out his trade with only a shared moped for transport. I also incurred the wrath of a Spanish neighbour who made a *denuncia* against me, a very Spanish thing, the equivalent in law of a charge or accusation.

My quest for a home in the sun started in London with a modest redundancy cheque,



Room with a view: David Wilsforth surveys progress

enough to buy a house in reasonable condition in the village of Guachico, about eight miles inland from Motril, for £10,000.

That was in 1988, and though you can still find something for that price in the remotest corners of Andalusia, it would probably cost as much again to put right—and will take much longer than you expect. The main lessons I learnt seem obvious with hindsight, and demonstrate that the relationship between the buyer and the builder is not much different in southern Spain to anywhere else.

Building is not an exact science, and becomes less exact the older and more decrepit the building. Nor are builders mindreaders. They cannot do what you want unless you are there to explain things. Even an architect's drawings are no guarantee that things will turn out the way you expect.

In my case, I gave the builder a handful of drawings, very *mis o menos* (more or less), an approach calling for close supervision.

The project did not require a large building team, so I employed an amiable man

called Federo, who employed two sons as peons. The going rate for the three of them was £60 a day. Federo had been recommended by Miguel, for whom he had built a bar, a thing of ruggedness rather than beauty.

Then came a phenomenon I think of as expatriates' collective anxiety, one form of which is the fear that the

authorities are going to crack down on foreigners in one way or another. In my case it came as "I hear you have got Federo working for you... got to watch him you know... doesn't pay his building suppliers... built that damn that fell down."

The effect of this was that Federo and I assumed the mental stance of sumo wrestlers, he trying to get a cash advance out of me to start work, and me deeply suspicious of him. Quite suddenly I gave way and handed him a cheque. He rode off on his moped to cash it.

Rain stopped work on the first day, but after that it went with great rapidity, being another foreigners' view that Spaniards are lazy.

The builders stopped work to watch, though they still had to be paid, when a neighbour staged a sit-in protest. Her name was Feliza, which means happiness, and she was the village pharmacist.

The house was eventually finished to the point where I could take over, though not without more rows with Federo. We parted on good terms, however, and now greet each other like long lost brothers. And at least I did learn some of the phrases that help to get things done in Spain. *Más o menos*.

DAVID WILSWORTH

£230,000 will buy you royal neighbours in Majorca

## Estate fit for a king

THE Bendinat estate on the south coast of Majorca, close to Palma, could easily bear a royal coat of arms rather than the pine tree and sea logo which is its trademark.

True, it is surrounded by pines, and is next to the sea, but the major shareholder in Urbanizadora Calvia SA, the company developing the 850-acre estate, is Prince Nawaf bin Abdul Aziz, brother of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, while the president of the Royal Bendinat Golf Club is King Juan Carlos, who has a little palace down the road.

Not surprisingly, therefore, this is a rather special development — exclusive, unusual and expensive. The owners, many of whom are British, place a high value on its privacy and style.

The multi-phased scheme began with the Anchorage Club and village on the sea's edge, designed by Francois Spoerry, who achieved fame with his marina village at Port Grimaud in the south of

France. The architecture is a blend of traditional Majorcan town house and Mediterranean Provencal style, with colour-washed facades, old roof tiles, balconies and shutters, all blending to give the impression that it is a long-established village.

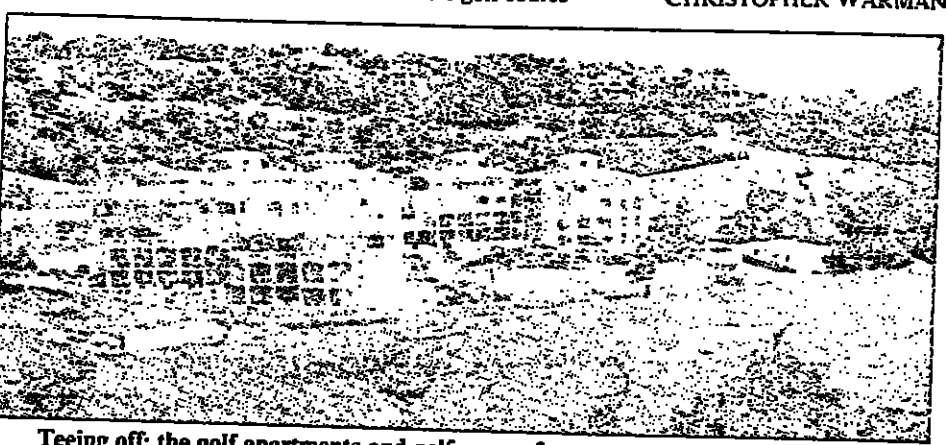
While the village is virtually complete, the development is moving on with golf apartments and the Anchorage Hill villas. The new phase of the golf apartments includes 58 one, two and three-bedroom units, and indoor and outdoor swimming-pools, overlooking the nine-hole golf course

which is to be extended to 18 holes within two years. The prices range from £87,000 to £177,000, and membership of the golf club is open only to residents of the estate.

The latest part of the development, the Anchorage Hill villas, promises to be spectacular, built on land sloping steeply down towards the sea with views over the Bay of Palma. More than £1 million has been spent on infrastructure for the 83 plots, many of which have been sold to local people. The 20 remaining plots cost an average of £100,000, and buyers, if they wish, can have a villa designed by the Majorcan architect Jose Riutort, in homely or palatial style. Prices start at £230,000.

A financial package offering mortgages at 9 per cent for the first two years of a two to ten-year period on 60 per cent of the property's value is available. For details, phone 071-589 4567.

CHRISTOPHER WARMAN



Tearing off: the golf apartments and golf course form part of the Bendinat estate

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# New life for grand old houses

Refurbishing Britain's fine old houses is bringing a three-way benefit: saving on new-build costs, retaining our heritage, and providing offices

There is so much emphasis on new commercial developments that the restoration of distinguished buildings and their conversion from grand houses to offices is often overlooked. Yet this is an important, if small, part of the office market, and if the work is done well it enhances Britain's heritage and provides an attractive working environment.

Rosehaugh Heritage, part of the Rosehaugh group, was formed in 1986 to restore listed buildings or integrate new buildings within conservation or historic areas. The company has concentrated its work mainly in the West Country, with projects in Bath, Barnstaple, Bristol, Cheltenham, Marlborough and Taunton.

Bath guards its heritage jealously, but Rosehaugh Heritage has been given approval for two schemes in or near the city centre, the only two such new developments in the past decade, according to Nicholas Magniac, the company architect. That is because of the lack of developable sites and the general feeling against development.

The company uses the best materials and spends more on its building work, hoping to balance the books by getting a higher rent.

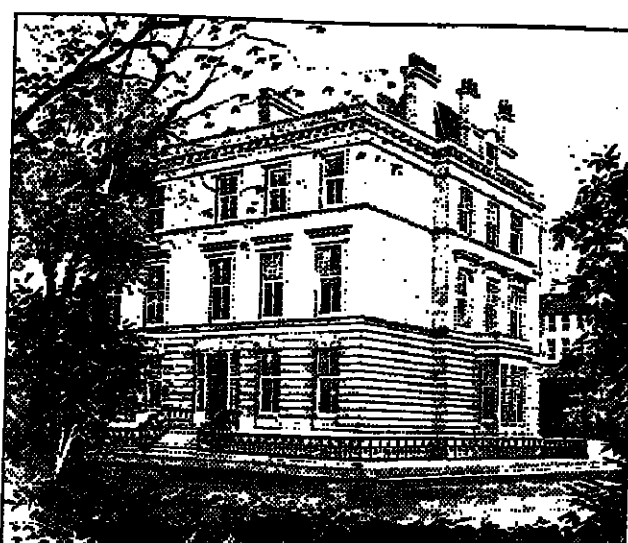
Close to Queen Square, one of the finest achievements of John Wood the Elder who masterminded the development of Bath in the early 18th century, Rosehaugh Heritage has recently completed a scheme at Queen Square Place. Centrepiece of the three-building project is Queen Square House, which has a new wing built to match the surviving western corner of the original Regency facade. The scheme received approval from Chris Fatten, the environment secretary, who opened it earlier this year.

"We believe this is the best office building in Bath," Mr Magniac says.

With its Bath stone, Welsh slate, brass fittings and sash windows, the asking rent, through agents J.P. Sturge and Derek Walker, was set at about £22 per square foot. Another project underway in Bath is a new-build development at the largely derelict Seven Dials site next to the Theatre Royal. The city planners originally opposed the



Old homes become new offices: Queen Square House, Bath (left) and the proposed scheme for Park Circus, Glasgow



scheme, which will include shops and offices, a restaurant, cafe and piazza, because they wanted open space. Rosehaugh Heritage countered that argument after finding old photographs of a four-storey building on the site which was flattened in the second world war.

An added complication was that the site was listed as an ancient monument because the old city wall ran along it. The whole project took two years to bring together. With planning consent, listed building consent and ancient monument consent, the scheme is going ahead after an archaeological dig and should be completed in 18 months. Another company involved

in renovation work is Grosvenor Developments Scotland, which has received planning and listed building consent for the comprehensive refurbishment and restoration of a building in Park Circus, Glasgow, which it bought earlier this year for £500,000.

Grade A listed, the building is in the city's popular "park" office area, and the scheme has been designed to provide 7,500 sq ft of offices, restoring the fine period features that still exist.

The refurbishment contract is being carried out by John Laing, and the building should be ready for letting by October

through two agents, Healey & Baker and Goldstein Leigh Miles.

In London, three of the oldest terraced houses in the capital, overlooking Newington Green in north London and owned by English Heritage, are on the market. They date from 1658 and are rare survivors of pre-Restoration built of brick and Grade I listed. They retain some original windows, panelling and painted plastering.

If not occupied residentially, office or retail use will be permitted in the houses, which each average 2,500 square feet.

The agent Jackson-Stops & Staff has not disclosed a price,

but says that English Heritage is more concerned in finding an occupier to restore the buildings internally rather than obtaining the highest market value.

Sedgwick Park at Horsham, West Sussex, is a Grade II listed country mansion originating in the 17th century, but mostly dating from the late 19th century, which has planning permission for a change of use to offices, with the potential for an additional 10,000 sq ft to the existing 20,000 sq ft. Set in 100 acres, the property is ideally suited to be the UK headquarters of an international corporation, says the agent Humberts, which is seeking offers of about £2.5 million.

## IN THE MARKET

### Office growth starts to boom in West Berlin

While European cities have experienced a boom in office rents over the last six months, growth in Australia has slowed. American markets have remained depressed, and Tokyo has stabilised, reports Richard Ellis, the international firm of chartered surveyors, in its latest world rental survey. Frankfurt, Barcelona and Amsterdam have all shown healthy increases, while West Berlin, included in the survey for the first time, has experienced a dramatic growth of 60 per cent.

Bill Ashton, of Richard Ellis, says the survey shows that European business confidence has filtered through to the property markets in key commercial centres. "Interest in the opening up of eastern Europe, particularly East Germany, has been phenomenal, and this is reflected in the price that people have been willing to pay for office space in West Berlin."

### Building the Foss way

A £30 million riverside office scheme at York has been proposed by the Foss Development Corporation to revitalise a three-acre industrial site at King's Pool within the city walls on the banks of the Foss.

In recognition of the city's sensitivity towards redevelopment, the proposals for the 140,000 sq ft scheme include only low-rise buildings on the road and river frontages and concealed car parking. Planning permission is hoped for in early autumn, with construction starting next spring.

### Victoria's reign slows

Available property is increasing in most parts of London as the market slows, and Victoria is the latest area to report a dramatic increase. A survey of the office market by Cluttons, the chartered surveyor, shows that there are now 20 vacant office premises on the market, totalling 233,000 sq ft, compared with one building of 7,500 sq ft 12 months ago.

Most of the offices consist of secondhand space, with only 38 per cent accounting for new space. With the increase of offices on the market, Cluttons says that developers are reluctant to begin new building. Of the 19 schemes proposed, Eland House in Victoria Street and the Post Office site, making up nearly one third of the total proposed space, have not progressed since last year.

Despite this, Ian Noble, of Cluttons, says that continued confidence in the Victoria market can be justified because of demand from companies wishing to take advantage of its good location.

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For further information please contact the Joint Administrative Receiver: Mark Hopton

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## Botham signals the end of his England career

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

IAN Botham has tacitly admitted that his England career is over by failing to confirm his availability for this winter's tour of Australia.

I understand that the England committee, under Ted Dexter, has received written acceptance from 42 of the 43 players included on a provisional shortlist for the tour, and that Botham is the one who did not meet the deadline of August 3.

The tour letters emphasised that anyone failing to reply by that date would be considered unavailable and, once it has been established that the blame does not lie with the Post Office, Botham will find that the rules will not be bent for him.

This time last year, confusion cloaked his intentions for

the winter. He had ignored England's availability letter regarding the West Indies tour, and was being actively courted by the organisers of the unsanctioned series in South Africa.

Botham did not initially rule out the South African option, but when he was asked during the Trent Bridge Test against Australia, to clarify his position, he told the England manager, Mickie Stewart, that he would, after all, go to the West Indies. It did not seem to occur to him that he might not be chosen.

When he was subsequently omitted from the tour party, Botham resentfully claimed that he had been "persuaded" to make himself available. Egotistical though this may have been, his outrage left an unpalatable taste.

The upshot of the affair will be that England officials will simply delete Botham's name from the tour possibilities, giving him no opportunity to feel that any persuasion was applied.

In truth, he was unlikely to have been chosen anyway, but now there can be no way back for him. Botham's dramatic Test career, involving 97 matches, 5,119 runs and 376 wickets, will be seen to have hobbled to an end in that Trent Bridge match last summer, when he scored 12 and took no wicket for 103 before injury forced his withdrawal from a crushing innings defeat.

Since then, hopes of a Botham revival have been sustained largely by general nostalgia and tabloid imagination. He did make one brilliant century against Gloucestershire in the Benson and Hedges Cup and was a batting in vain as Worcestershire went out of the NatWest Trophy at Northampton last week.

But his batting has not been consistent and his bowling, after an early flirtation with the dancing run-up and penetrative swing of old, has reverted to trundling type as a series of injuries have beset him.

The England committee was aware of his commitment to a charity walk, clashing with the start of the Australian tour. It would even have been prepared to reach an accommodating arrangement, providing Botham's form warranted it and he was willing to jettison other projected engagements, such as a speaking tour and a pantomime part. Sadly, however, his failure to observe a sensible formality will now inevitably be taken as a farewell to the stage he graced for so long.

## Williams called in for DeFreitas

By ALAN LEE

FREEDOM from the injuries that plagued the side last summer has been influential in England's Test match resurgence this year, and even when their luck turned yesterday the blow was not damaging.

Philip DeFreitas's withdrawal from the 12 for the second Test with India at Old Trafford starting tomorrow, probably has a direct bearing only on who will carry the drinks. Neil Williams, of Middlesex, so far uncapped, has been called into the party but seems unlikely to play.

DeFreitas had been suffering with a toe injury for some days and knew, after bowling two overs in the Roses match yesterday morning, that it had not recovered sufficiently. Following their recent trend, the selectors' answer was to

replace one West Indian-born bowler with another. If he should play, Williams will be the fifth seam bowler from the Caribbean to represent England this summer.

Already 28 years old and in his ninth season with Middlesex, Williams is a typical West Indian bowler. Unless England's predilection for six specialist batsmen is abandoned, however, his call-up will affect no more than his county colleagues, who today begin a crucial championship match against Hampshire at Bournemouth.

Eddie Hemmings expects to be fit for the second Test despite leaving the field with cramp in his right thigh before the end of Nottinghamshire's match against Essex at Southend yesterday.

## Fraser denied as tailenders hang on to defy Middlesex

By IVO TENNANT

LORDS (final day of three): Middlesex (1st) drew with Glamorgan (2nd).

IN SPITE of Angus Fraser's best bowling of the season, six for 30, Middlesex were stymied yesterday by Glamorgan's last-wicket pair of Steve Watkins and Mark Frost. Quite unexpectedly, they played out the remaining 5.4 overs of a pulsating day without undue difficulty.

Initially, Glamorgan had, if anything, looked more likely to triumph. Needing 251 off a minimum of 53 overs to win at Lord's for the first time since 1954, they fared reasonably until their lower middle order fell away. Four wickets went in as many overs without addition before Watkins and Frost defied all that Gatting could muster.

Glamorgan began by losing Morris, a century-maker the previous day, in the second over. Williams, who had learned by then that his hopes of playing Test cricket were no longer a pipe-dream, cut one back which kept low and had him leg-before.

Butcher was not troubled until the spinners came on. Looking to force Tuffnell off the back foot, he was dropped at the wicket by Dowson, who was not having a good time of it. Butcher had made 21 at the time. In Tuffnell's next two overs he struck him

for three sixes, two of them over the short Tavern boundary and the third into the building works where, at last, there is a framework to the stands.

Cottee then went to Fraser, playing back when he might have been better off going forward, and so too did Butcher, in his case leg-before half forward. His half-century, made off 83 balls, had given Glamorgan succour.

So, with around six an over wanted, all was set fair for Richards. There was some help for the bowlers in the form of slow turn, but nothing that he could not cope with. He began with one sumptuous four off the back foot to the cover boundary off Tuffnell.

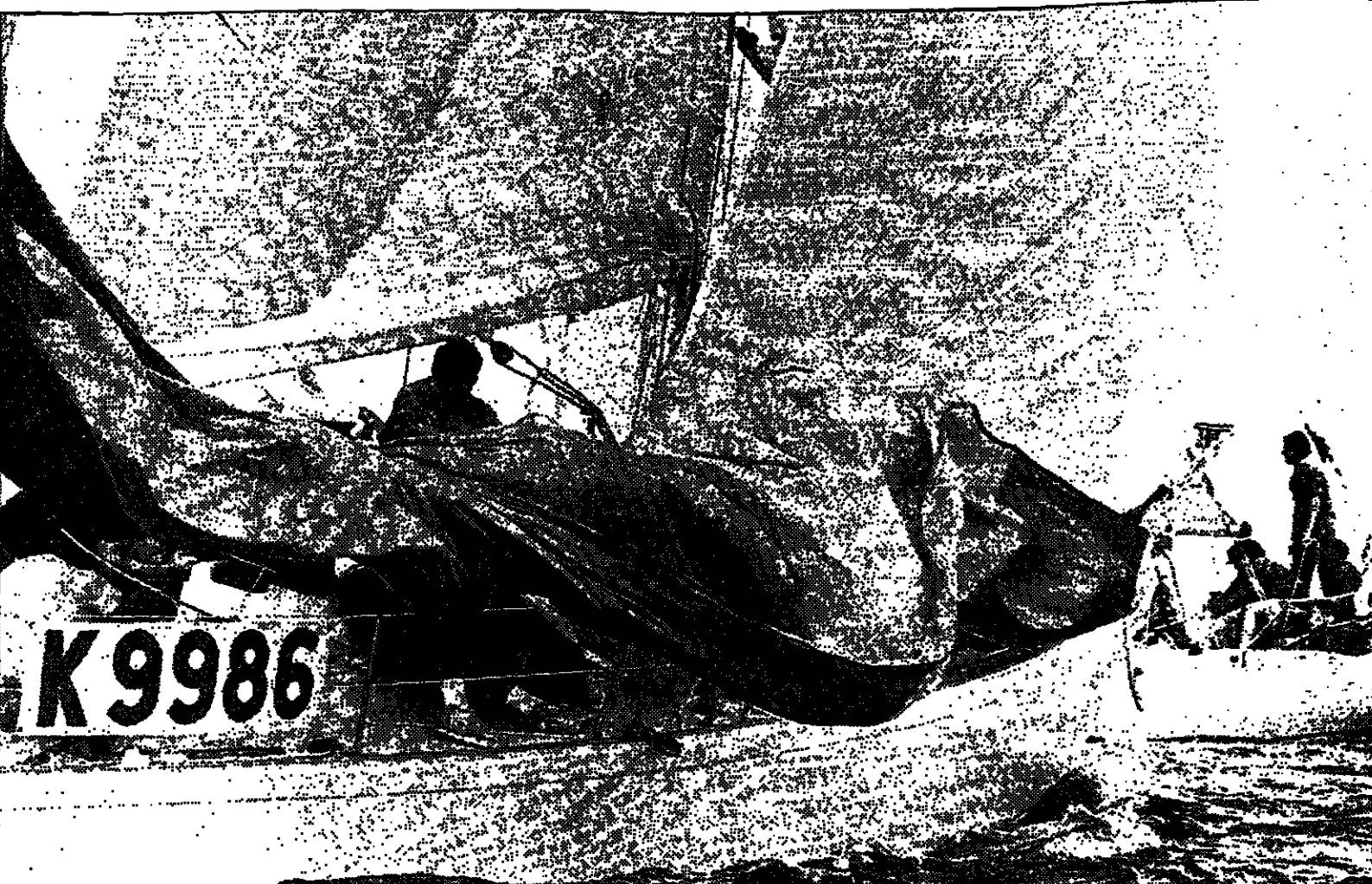
Then, it was as if hubris overcame him. In the next over, bowled by Fraser, Richards aimed to flick a ball of full length to the mid-wicket boundary. It was a shot he had executed to perfection so many times in the past, not least at Lord's. Now, as his stumps were played, it appeared more of a smear.

Once Maynard was out without addition, skying Tuffnell to long off, Glamorgan looked to have little further to offer. Cottee, who was dropped at third slip off Fraser, was caught at the wicket in the same over. In the next, the 45th, Croft was

bowled by Tuffnell's quicker ball. Three overs later Merson was caught at second slip off Fraser, who had Bastien leg before next ball. Watkins and Frost then survived the remaining 3 balls from Fraser and Embury.

**MIDDLESEX** First innings 447 for 8 dnc (D. L. Haynes 175, R. B. Brown 120).  
Second innings  
M. A. Roseberry to Croft 82  
M. W. Gatting to Watkins 21  
M. R. Ramprasad to Croft 18  
M. R. Brown to Merson to Frost 4  
M. R. Brown to Merson to Bastien 7  
J. E. Embury to Merson to Watkins 7  
J. E. Embury to Merson to Frost 23  
M. F. Williams to Cottee to Frost 4  
M. F. Williams to Cottee to Frost 4  
M. F. Williams to Cottee to Frost 4  
M. F. Williams to Cottee to Frost 4  
Extras (10 4, nb 1) 5  
Total (8 wickets dec) 163  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-33, 2-43, 3-72, 4-88, 5-88, 6-82, 7-147, 8-151.  
**BOWLING:** Watkins 15-47-2, Bastien 21-47-2, Frost 8-34-3, Croft 2-16-1.  
**GLAMORGAN** First innings 350 for 9 dnc (M. Morris 100, I. V. A. Richards 80, N. G. Croft 52 not out, Bowling: Fraser 21-75-0, Williams 23-4-0, Embury 32-58-1, Cottee 16-2-0-2, Tuffnell 24-47-1).  
Second innings  
A. R. Butcher to B. Fraser 64  
M. Morris to B. Williams 35  
M. R. Ramprasad to Croft 30  
M. F. Williams to Croft to Tuffnell 30  
M. F. Williams to Croft to Tuffnell 13  
N. G. Croft to Dowson to Fraser 8  
M. F. Williams to Croft to Tuffnell 8  
M. F. Williams to Croft to Tuffnell 8  
M. F. Williams to Croft to Tuffnell 8  
Extras (10 2, nb 3) 5  
Total (9 wickets) 146  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-36, 3-110, 4-125, 5-145, 6-161, 7-169, 8-191, 9-194.  
**BOWLING:** Fraser 14-30-6, Williams 7-20-1, Cottee 2-1-0-0, Embury 16-7-26-0, Tuffnell 14-6-0-2.  
Umpires: D. J. Constant and K. J. Lyons.

Championship table, page 36



Far from plain sailing: the crew on board J-Hawk have their hands full on their way to winning the De Maas Cup at Cowes yesterday

## Light winds present new set of problems

By BARRY PICKTHALL

LIGHTER winds and a fierce tidal stream during the afternoon presented the 800 yacht crews competing yesterday at Cowes with a completely different set of problems to Monday's gusts, which had brought dismasting and sinkings.

After their family "battles" in Daring class keelboats on Monday, Prince Philip and the Princess Royal were in opposing Sigma 38 one-design cruisers yesterday.

Prince Philip, back aboard Owen Aisher's Yeoman XXVIII, with King Constantine of Greece, ended the day in seventh place, 18sec and two places ahead of Paul Gattrell's Scorpio, which had the Princess perched on the rail.

Victory went, instead, to Malcolm Strang's Impudence, which was 34sec ahead of the RAF's entry, Red Arrow, steered by Tim Law. His brother, the former Olympic

and America's cup yachtsman, Chris Law, had a less successful time. Steering David Head's Beneteau 51 Aiden, of Brighton, he was judged to be over the line at the start and had a wasted day leading the class 1 fleet around the Solent. The winning gun went to Jean Pierre Dick's French one-tonner, Centurion, 7sec ahead of Monday's winner Jockey Club, skippered by David Bishop.

J-Hawk, Stuart Johnstone's new J-44 class yacht was the runaway winner in the hotly-contested division three. With Peter Bateman again calling the time, the American design finished the day 12min ahead of Richard Matthew's 12 metre Crusader on corrected time. There was a

separate struggle between the four Beneteau 45/5 yachts, but after a great deal of placetrading, honours here finally went to Harry Dodd's Devil's Advocate ahead of Saturday's class 3 victor, Boulder, skippered by Chris Little.

Another to score a clear win was Stephen Fein and his crew aboard the Eichel's class keelboat, Full Pelt. Steered by the

former Olympic bronze medal-winner, Jo Richards, Full Pelt ended the day with a 1min 26sec lead over Trident II (B Baird) followed by Candida (P Andrea) in third.

In the Sigma 33 class, Ian Macdonald-Smith threw away a promising start aboard Monday's winner, Happy Apple, after being caught bulking a right of way yacht, which left the course clear for Ken Trench's equally successful Chaser to take line honours, ahead of Firestorm, skippered by John Perry.

The most successful skipper so far during this Land Rover sponsored week, however, is Noel Dobbs, who steered his Mermaid keelboat to victory for the fourth day in succession. The man challenging him for the overall title at the end of the week is Vernon Stratton, Britain's former Olympic team manager, who gained his third victory

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## Shoal Creek criticised Faldo in form for Norman conquest

From MITCHELL PLATT'S GOLF CORRESPONDENT, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

NICK Faldo yesterday criticised the Shoal Creek course in Birmingham, Alabama, where the US PGA tournament starts tomorrow.

Faldo, who will be trying to win his third major of the season, said: "The rough is so severe that, as soon as your ball goes in it, you're reaching for your sand wedge. I don't think spectators want to see that — it just gets boring for them."

"They might as well spray red paint down the edge of the fairways and call the rough a hazard. I tried to play a 70-yard pitch out and it went 20 yards."

The key to success will be accuracy and the way Faldo avoided all but one bunker during his Open triumph at St Andrews justifies him being installed as strong favourite for a title which would make him the first player since Ben Hogan in 1953 to capture three out of the four majors in a season.

Jack Nicklaus, who said on the eve of the Open that he did not believe Faldo yet thought of himself as the dominant player of the era, congratulated the British penguin on the practice ground at Shoal Creek yesterday before the pair shared a round. "A pleasure to watch," Nicklaus said.

Faldo said of the 7,145-yard course: "There's more trees

around the first tee here than all of St Andrews."

The build-up to this year's event has been dominated by a racist row, with threats of demonstrations called off only a few days ago when Shoal Creek ended its all-white policy by naming a local black businessman as an honorary member.

Faldo said: "I'm glad it seems to be sorted out. The last thing we want is a bad atmosphere."

He has not played competitively since the Open but went to Spain last week to work on an instruction video with coach David Leadbetter.

It was there that Faldo developed an eye strain, which forced him to wear glasses yesterday. "I've had them for about 18 months but I don't need them while I'm playing," he said.

He could, however, return to wearing a visor this week — something he admits he dislikes — because of the hot conditions.

Humidity is the big problem and Faldo has been advised by Paul Ankers, a sports physiologist, to keep taking lots of fluid. "If you don't, you can lose as much as four pounds during a round," Faldo said.

Faldo leads a seven-strong European challenge. Also in the field are Ian Woosnam,

Mark James, Ronan Rafferty, Bernhard Langer, Seve Ballesteros and José-Maria Olazábal.

The two Spaniards practised together today and Olazábal backed up Faldo's criticism of the rough. "It's just too tough," he said. "Worse than the US Open because this is Bermuda grass and you just can't play a proper shot from it."

Ballesteros missed the cut at St Andrews and again last week in the Federal Express Classic in Tennessee. He still believes a return to top form is just around the corner, however, and is hoping it will come this week at the place where he was fourth six years ago.

Rafferty and Langer have both arrived from the PLM Open in Sweden, where the Ulsterman finished first and the West German third.

Mike Reid, the American who squandered a three-shot lead over the closing holes of last year's championship, has no doubt that Faldo is the man everyone has to beat this week.

"We're in Birmingham and close to Leeds and Oxford. I don't see how he couldn't be comfortable here," Reid said.

Women's strokeplay championship, page 37

## IBA ruling highlights anomaly in attitude to tobacco

AN apparent anomaly in the attitude of television towards tobacco sponsorship in sport has been highlighted at Cowes. The International Broadcasting Authority (IBA) yesterday ruled that TVS, which has the southern regional franchise, would be in breach of its guidelines if it broadcast the Ultra 30 exhibition races off Cowes this week, and off Falmouth in a fortnight's time, because the event is sponsored by Rothmans.

The decision contradicts the precedent set during last winter's Whitbread Round the World Race when, along with three other boats similarly sponsored by cigarette companies, the Rothmans yacht featured prominently in news, live features and documentary programmes screened nationwide on both TVS and BBC.

In this latest instance TVS took the case to the IBA after dictating to the organisers of the Ultra 30 regattas at the beginning of the season that they would film each event on the understanding that

BARRY PICKTHALL and LOUISE TAYLOR find smoke on the water clouds the televising of yachting

there would be no cigarette or spirit sponsorship. As a result Beefater Gita withdrew its interest from backing one of the boats.

Gary Lovejoy, the TVS producer responsible for coverage of Cowes, said that if Rothmans refuse to withdraw or cover its name up on the hull then the television company has no option but to abandon its commitment to covering the Ultra 30 events.

The only option for Rothmans would be to replace its logo with the word "racing" as it did on its motorcycles last week during the British 500cc grand prix at Donington. "We and three other cigarette teams did that on a voluntary basis because the BBC carried live coverage. But the TVS coverage is not live," Mike Pavitt, a Rothmans official said. "We, and other sponsors, will now be looking

very carefully at future sponsorship in yacht racing."

Quoting from its 1989 guidelines on tobacco sponsorship, David Horton, an IBA spokesman, said: "The display of house of brand names or symbols on participants and their equipment, or on officials and their equipment actively involved and likely to come within range of the television cameras is not permitted during the course of a televised activity in the UK."

Horton explained that by "televised activity" the guidelines referred to a specific sports programme as opposed to news coverage. "Our understanding was that permission for the Whitbread Round the World Race was given for news footage as distinct from purely sports," he said. "In a news context it would have been permissible, but if it was used for a sports programme or feature it should not have been, it should only have been used as news. This is why coverage of the Ultra 30 exhibition race was not permissible because it was to be used for a sports programme."

Other than news, TVS in fact transmitted five 30-minute and one 60-minute programmes of pure sports feature on the Round the World Race.

He added that the 1989 guidelines were born of the 1981 Broadcasting Act, which states that, in order to be granted a licence by the Government, the IBA is required to draw up ground rules on potentially thorny subjects such as tobacco and alcohol sponsorships.

The IBA decision could have far reaching effects on the sport. In the near future it places a large question mark over Rothmans' intentions to sponsor a 50ft Admiral's Cup yacht for next year's Cowes regatta and future participation in the Whitbread Round the World Race.

In a wider context, the climate towards tobacco sponsorship is discernibly cooler than a few years ago. In November 1989 the BBC made a policy decision to stop covering sporting events sponsored by tobacco companies. It continues

to honour its existing commitment to the Embassy world snooker championships, the Silk Cut Derby show jumping event at Hickstead, the Silk Cut Rugby League challenge cup and the Dumbell Cup of golf, but will not renew those contracts when they expire. Those events still sponsored by tobacco companies are subject to BBC producers' guidelines which state that sponsors' placards should not be "unduly prominent, and should not come between the viewer and the action," and that the sponsor should not be given too many "verbal credits."

A BBC spokesman said that the "individual governing bodies of sports seem to be advising their members not to accept tobacco sponsorship." Peter Lawson, secretary of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, said that it offered no tobacco sponsorship advice to its member governing bodies because: "The government has a rather ambivalent attitude towards the tobacco companies. Some sports like swimming athlet-

ics identify it as wrong for their image to accept tobacco sponsorship and do not, while others, like bowls, darts, cricket, and motor racing, are not worried."

"They are perfectly entitled to take this attitude, just as the tobacco industry has provided the government with funds, so it has provided revenue for sport. Until the government declares that smoking is illegal, we are not about to suppress the ability of sports governing bodies to make up their own minds."

Similarly, a spokeswoman for the Sports Council said: "We do not advise governing bodies either way on tobacco sponsorship. We would not ourselves accept sponsorship from a tobacco company, but we do not interfere with individual sports. However, if asked for specific guidance, we would advise against tobacco sponsorship because it contradicts the healthy image of sport."

## Aldershot still clinging to survival hopes

ALDERSHOT hope for an eleventh-hour reprieve for their Football League status in the Vacation Court today (Dennis Signy writes).

Mr Justice Morritt last night agreed to hear an application by Colin Hancock, the chairman of the fourth division club, this morning, to rescind last week's winding-up order when Aldershot were said to be £490,000 in debt and "hopelessly insolvent."

He was told that the League needed to know before this afternoon whether Aldershot could continue: the players, unpaid for 10 weeks, were threatening to walk out. The liquidator has agreed to the reduction of the debt to £370,000.

Ian Cotton, a League spokesman, said: "We expect the future of Aldershot to be settled on Wednesday."